TO

THE MAUDE ROLL

BEING A XVth CENTURY MS. GENEALOGY OF THE BRITISH AND ENGLISH
KINGS FROM NOAH TO EDWARD IV., WITH A MARGINAL HISTORY

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION, TEXT, TRANSLATION,
EXPLANATORY NOTES, AND TWO PLATES

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INTRODUCTION.

The Maude Roll was acquired by the Canterbury University College, in 1918, from a representative of the family of Maude, of which General Maude, the captor of Bagdad, and Sir Cyril Maude, the famous actor, are members. The family tradition is that it has been in the possession of the family since it was made. The founder of this family, Eustace de Monte Alto, came to England at the Conquest in the train of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who obtained for him the Manors of Montalt, Hawarden. Montalt is now Mold, the County Town of Flint, formerly called Montalt. His great-grandson Simon removed into Yorkshire about 1160. The Barony of Montalt became extinct about 1300, and the estates went by settlement to Isabel, wife of Edward II. The Yorkshire Maudes, whose line is represented by the possessors of the Roll, are found holding estates at Menstone, Burley, Ryddlesden, and Ilkley during the 15th and following centuries. They also held estates later at Wakefield. All these places are in the West Riding. One branch removed to Ireland about 1640, and held estates at Killarney; Sir Cyril Maude belongs to this branch. Down to about 1480 the name is Monhault, and then appears as "Monhault or Maude."

The Roll itself is exclusively concerned with royal personages, so that no direct connection with the House of Maude is to be found in it. But it is very natural that it should be in their possession, for it is, as explained below, a Yorkist document, and this branch of the Maudes had been Yorkshire landholders for three hundred years at the time of the Wars of the Roses. We may presume that the representatives of the family at that day warmly espoused the Yorkist cause. They were a fighting race from the beginning. In 1174 Andomas Maude, the great-great-grandson of Eustace, captured William the Lion, King of Scotland, and was granted the crest of "a Lion debrais'd, two bars to denote captivity," which is still the crest of the family. General Maude of Bagdad has worthily maintained the fighting tradition.

It is perhaps significant that Richard Maude of Menstone (married 1511) bore the same name as Richard, Duke of York, while among his sons and grandsons are the names of Edmund and George—names borne by two of the sons of Richard, Duke of York.

Internal evidence, as shown below, does not at all connect the Roll with Yorkshire, but rather with the Welsh Marches. It may be conjectured, therefore, that it was originally written for or acquired by the Cheshire branch of the family, if such branch remained at that date. One of the Monasteries of Chester seems indicated as the place where it was probably written. According to Burke, Hugh, son of Norman, at that time one of the barons of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, granted certain lands to the Monastery of St. Werberg, Chester, at its foundation in the time of William Rufus. His brothers, Ralph and Roger, were witnesses. Robert, son and heir of this Ralph, assumed the surname of Montalt from the chief place of his residence in the County of Flint, where he erected a castle. "From this great baronial family, to which belonged Hawarden Castle, County Flint, the Maudes of Yorkshire and the Maudes of Ireland claim descent."

In the absence of any clear tradition we may conjecture that our Roll was written at this Abbey of which the ancestor of the Maudes was one of the original founders.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLL.

The MS. is 18 feet long by 13½ inches wide, and consists of six pieces of thin parchment, each about three feet long, carefully joined and rolled round a wooden cylinder. The last two feet are left blank. The whole is in one hand until near the end where a later and more cursive hand appears making the final notes and references to the true succession of the House of York to the throne. The first of these later entries is in the right hand margin opposite to King John and refers to Edmund, son of Henry II., the first Earl of Lancaster. The Roll has been profusely and brilliantly illuminated and the colours are very well preserved. Noah, at the head of the Genealogical Tree, is represented by a drawing of the ark, which is now nearly obliterated. The names of Brutus, the founder of Britain, and of Egbert of Wessex, the first King of all England, are surmounted by artistic paintings of a crown.

PROBABLE DATE AND PURPOSE.

It is obvious that the MS. dates from the reign of Edward IV. It is not improbable that the earlier portions were written before 1461, but all that part which concerns the descendants of Edward III. must have been written after the accession of Edward IV. and the triumph of the Yorkist cause.

In order to exhibit the true line of descent the writer (of the later hand) has affixed a note to the line running through the three usurping Henrys stating that this line "in the middle of the page is drawn improperly and as it were indirectly," (§99), because Henry IV., V., and VI. were usurpers. He further draws a curved line at the right of the Tree, round the three usurpers, and thus connects Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., with Richard, Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund, Duke of York; "this line," he says in a note affixed to it, "is the true line of descent" etc. The Roll is thus seen to be a Yorkist document, and all this later portion has the air of an afterthought, the writer of the later hand having done his work after 1460.

But we may conjecture that it was in the possession of a House of the Lancastrian side, whether a branch of the Maudes or not, until about 1460, for the drawing of the ark, at the head of the Roll, has a Tudor rose painted in red upon it.

This fact, and the tone of the final words (§102) in which the justice of the King's claim and his acceptance by the people are insisted upon, seem to indicate that the latter part of the Roll was written very shortly after the events to which it refers, probably in 1461. But the date may be as late as 1483, since Edward IV's. reign is indicated as 23 years. The figures might have been added later.

The making of the Roll could not in any case be later than 1485, since the union at that date of the claims of Lancaster and York in the person of Henry Tudor brought the long quarrel to an end for ever, and must have quite spoiled the market for such wares as this.

We have no information as to the origin and purpose of the Roll. The most probable supposition seems to us to be that it was written at the request of, or to the order of a representative of the House of Maude, in the Yorkist interest, in the scriptorium of a monastery, and presumably was paid for at a high rate, unless the monastery were under some obligation to the recipient, who might have been a benefactor of it or a powerful protector during the troubled times of the Civil Wars. It is understood that several such genealogies exist, and it may be supposed that the preparation and sale of them was a source of wealth to any monastery that might have specialised in this line.

GENERAL DESIGN OF THE ROLL.

The general design of the Tree is as follows:—

Of the three sons of Noah, Japhet is taken as the ancestor of the British Kings, and his line, passing through the heathen deities and the Trojans, occupies the middle of the Tree down to Careticus, the fourth King after Arthur. Here the British line ends and the middle is thereafter occupied by the Saxon, Danish and Norman Kings in their historical order.

On the right side short branches are given—from Shem to Nemroth (Nimrod), from Trojus to Hector, and from Aeneas to Remus and Romulus. Then from Brutus descends Kambrius, the founder of Wales, and we have the full line of the Welsh Kings from him down to the last, Gruffrius (Griffith), in the time of our Edward I., when the Welsh monarchy became extinct. From Bodrivaur, the line of Welsh Kings is double, down to the end in Resus (Rhys) and Gruffrius. On the left side we follow the line of Japhet's son Strepho and the seventh step brings us to that mythic Boerinus from whom descend the 9 Teutonic peoples. From Suethedus (Swede), the 7th of these, descends, in 24 steps, Woden. Five sons of Woden are reckoned, from whom descend the Saxon Kings. The Kings of the Heptarchy are given in bewildering profusion, and the lines of five of them meet in Egbert, the first King of all England; thenceforward the main line is historical. When we reach Edward the Elder, we find the Genealogy of the Dukes of Normandy on the left, from Rollo to William the Conqueror. Further down on the left again is the Genealogy of St. Louis of France; and that of Petrus (Pedro) of Spain follows. At the end the families of Edward III. and his successors almost entirely fill the sheet.

It will be observed that the Welsh Kings from Kambrius to Gruffrius are less numerous than the British (and English) for the same period. In fact the Welsh number 48, while the British Kings alone, down to Careticus, are 104, and the English below them about 50 more. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the length of the reigns of the Welsh Kings is unrecorded, though the British Kings are generally provided with reigns throughout. The number of years is given twice in each case, in Roman numerals above the name, and in Arabic below, the form of the Arabic numerals being very different from those of the present day, especially the figures for 4, 5, and 7.

From Brutus to the Birth of Christ, which our text places in the reign of Cymbeline, if we add up the years given for each King, we get 976 years, but 8 Kings have been left unprovided with numbers. The compiler places the Birth of Christ 5196 years after the beginning of the world. Nennius (one text of him at any rate) makes the time from Adam to the Flood 2042, which leaves 3154 between Noah and Christ. As our Kings only account for 1000 or so, the remaining 2178 must intervene between Noah and Brutus. Brutus is the 17th King from Noah, so that the Kings of that age have reigns of an average of 100 to 120 years. This may be because some of them (Saturnus, Jupiter) were gods, but it is clear that sufficient care has not been taken to make the aggregate reigns tally with the required "historical" number of years. The numbers, as a matter of fact, differ even in different texts of the same author; and whole batches of these Kings are omitted by some chroniclers, while others alter their sequence and the length of their reigns as they please.

THE AUTHOR, OR COMPILER, AND HIS METHODS.

From internal evidence we may infer a few facts concerning the person who selected the materials for the Marginal History. He would seem to have been interested in poetry and very well informed of the affairs of Wales. He quotes verses, discusses a metrical point (§7), possibly adds two lines of his own to those on Llewellyn which he quotes from Higden (§94), and has chosen poetical and imaginative passages for his Marginal History, *e.g.*, the description of Edward the Confessor's prophetic dream (§80).

He knows much of Wales, especially North Wales, but he always writes of the Welsh from the English point of view. He devotes more space to Welsh matters than their historical importance warrants; and he gives in full, from some unascertained source, the genealogy of the Welsh Kings. Curiously enough he or the scribe nevertheless spoils his version of Edward I's. expedition against Llewellyn, which he quotes from Higden, by writing "castrum defluit" for "castrum de Flynt" = Flint Castle. An explanation of this Welsh interest is offered above.

We may also be fairly certain that the scribe who wrote the actual text was not the selector of the material; it was evidently read out or dictated to him, and he seems to have been chosen rather for his skill in penmanship than for his Latinity or general intelligence. Thus he writes "de sturgia" (§20) for "disturbia"; "debilem" for "de Bellême (§87); he writes the numeral 10 instead of the preposition "ex" (§77); and he makes very numerous blunders in grammar and spelling. The writing of "defluit" for "de Flynt" may be his mistake or that of the dictator.

No attempt has here been made to identify all the sources from which the Marginal History has been drawn. The compiler has used Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum" for the story of Brutus and the legendary Kings who follow, especially King Arthur. He has used Higden's "Polychronicon" and acknowledges this by direct reference. He had no doubt access to all the Latin Chronicles and drew from any one which suited him best. We have mentioned in the Notes those Chronicles from which he has drawn certain passages which the limited time at our disposal and our distance from the great Libraries of Europe have allowed us to identify. His materials have not been used with very great skill. Much of his margin at the upper end is left blank where the traditional Tree gave only the names of the Kings, as he explains in §60, and he has two versions, one in each margin, of the story of Archigallo and Elidurus, evidently a favourite one in the Middle Ages. It is surprising that no Elizabethan dramatized this; Shakespeare could have made a great play of it by importing some feminine interest.

The compiler had many Chronicles to guide him and had the "Polychronicon" to lean upon until within a hundred years of his own time. After that date, for the reigns of Richard II. and the three "usurping" Henrys, he had no need of authorities, partly because the events were so near to his own time and partly because he has very little room upon the sheet for any Marginal History, as the exhibition of the families occupies most of his space. It is all the more significant that he finds room for his curious description of the change in the manners of the Welsh when they began to acquire property, and became civilised.

It does not appear that he used any Norman-French authority, such as Wace, or any English Chronicle, or Poetic History such as "The Brut" or "Robert of Gloucester."

The whole Marginal History contains about 8,000 words.

THE CHRONICLES USED AS SOURCES.

The most important of the Chronicles here referred to are:—

Gildas (Welsh): "Historia Britonum." 6th Century.

Nennius (Welsh): "Historia Britonum." c. 800-810.

Geoffrey of Monmouth: "Historia Britonum." c. 1140.

William of Malmesbury: "Gesta Regum Anglorum." c. 1140.

Henry of Huntingdon: "Historia Anglorum." c. 1150-1160.

Giraldus Cambrensis: "Itinerarium Cambriae," etc. c. 1190.

William of Newburgh (Yorks): "Historia Rerum Anglicarum." c. 1196-98.

Roger of Hoveden (Howden, Yorks): "Annals." c. 1200.

Ralph Higden (of Chester): "Polychronicon." c. 1320-1330, translated by John of Trevisa, 1387.

BRUTUS AND THE LEGENDARY KINGS.

The general reader will probably be interested in the early part of our text; the story of the founding of Britain by Brutus or Brute; the long line of legendary Kings who succeeded him; the circumstantial details concerning some of these monarchs, such as the exact length of their reigns (which of course must differ much in different versions); and the improbable stories about them, some of which have become so familiar to all of us as thrown into dramatic form by Shakespeare in "Cymbeline" and "King Lear," and by Sackville and Norton in "Gorboduc" (our Gorbodigo) or "Ferrex and Porrex." Milton made good use of some of this material in "Comus."

The story of Brutus, as told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, was first, apparently, denounced by William of Newburgh. Higden also condemned it. Trevisa, translating Higden, defends it in a digression. Subsequent historians give it, but generally with much reservation. Holinshed tells it at length, but evidently does not believe it. Milton's "History of Britain" gives the details in a contemptuous tone. Later historians ignore it altogether, but a valiant and quite ineffectual attempt was made to rehabilitate Geoffrey by Aaron Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, who published a translation of the "British History" in 1718.

The evidence is well and clearly considered by Dr. J. A. Giles in the Preface to "Six Old English Chronicles," Bohn, 1848. The whole account of the "British Kings" from Brutus to the time of Julius Caesar, including Arthur, as given by Geoffrey, is involved in this discredit. It is, of course, Welsh in its origin and Geoffrey drew it entirely from "a book writ in the British tongue, which Walter Archdeacon of Oxford brought out of Britain." The existence of any such book has very naturally been doubted.

An attempt has recently been made to establish the probability of such a settlement of Britain by refugees from Troy as is here given, but the evidence is not very convincing. (See "The Racial History of the British People," by J. A. Fleure, of Aberystwyth, in the Geographical Review of New York, March, 1918.)

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE STORY.

We may well believe that the whole story of Brutus and the succession of legendary rulers after him had its origins in Welsh national pride and Welsh poetic fury. Our first hint of any such events and persons is in a Welsh work, (Nennius), and Geoffrey of Monmouth, who first gives the elaborated History, drew it, he says, from a Welsh book. The Welsh were proverbially and notoriously race-proud. Thus Overbury in his "Character of a Braggadochio Welshman" (1613): "Above all men he loves an herrald and speaks pedegrees naturally. He accounts none well descended that call him not cousin."

Giraldus Cambrensis describes the sort of work from which the compiler no doubt drew his legendary line of Welsh Monarchs: "It is worthy of remark that the Welsh bards and singers or reciters, have the genealogies of the aforesaid princes, written in the Welsh Language, in their ancient and authentic books; and also retain them in their memory from Roderic the Great to B.M. [=Belinus Magnus?]; and from thence to Sylvius, Ascanius and Aeneas; and from the latter produce the genealogical series in a lineal descent, even to Adam."

The whole thing savours of, and is upon the same rather low intellectual and imaginative plane as, the Mabinogion.

We cannot identify the exact source of the Welsh line given in the Roll. We have been able to consult only the "Brut y Tywysogion" and the "Annales Cambriae." Of these the former begins its line of Welsh Princes about A.D. 680, the latter about A.D. 444, so that they throw no light upon the supposed Welsh Monarchs from Kambrius, the son of Brutus, down to historic times.

ITS RELATION TO THE MEDIEVAL MIND.

In order to understand the success, temporary as it proved to be, of the legendary story unfolded by Geoffrey and represented in the earlier part of our text, we must take into account the intellectual character of the age in which the Roll was written, and it is here that we find it valuable, false as it is. Through the History of Geoffrey and such a version of it as this, we may look, as through a window, upon the medieval mind. When this Roll was written the dawn of the Revival of Learning was about to break. At this very moment Grayе, Linacre and Colet, the first Englishmen of the New Age, who had studied Greek in Italy, were working and diffusing the first rays of the new light in Oxford, and Caxton was beginning to print in England. The general mind of the monasteries was as yet thoroughly medieval. It is a purely clerical and celibate mind which finds its expression in the literature of that age and with which alone we are concerned, for the only other possible means of expression is provided by the professional minstrel, whose product has come down to us in mutilated and fragmentary form, and by architecture, which is, again, chiefly ecclesiastical. This mind, cut off almost entirely from the classics, and ill provided with material for thought—science being severely frowned upon by authority—turned in upon itself and became notoriously subtle, acute and disputatious about trifles. It delighted in symbolisms, crude and childish, in analogies and allegorical interpretations, in fanciful and wild etymologies, eponymous and otherwise, in the compilation of portentous lists of sins and virtues, personifying them in realistic and often amusing ways; it revelled in marvels, animal and vegetable, and all the Chronicles of the 13th to the 15th century abound in descriptions of fabulous and monstrous beasts, birds and trees, and of marvellous events — rain of blood; many moons; crosses in the sky, etc. The compiler of our text has not overlooked these things in making his little selections from the great mass of material which lay ready to his hand, but naturally the whole medieval mind could not be reflected in so small a space as the Margins of the Roll afford him, and he rather pathetically complains that he is cramped (§60).

Nevertheless our Roll is amply characteristic of that mind, especially as it concerns the myth of Brutus and the British Kings. Immured in its orderly and generally efficient monasteries the medieval mind abhorred the wilderness and laid out its very enchanted forests, nay hell itself, by rule and square. It could only conceive of a world made in six days of 24 hours, and consisting of Europe, and part of Asia and Africa, beyond which was Chaos. Between itself and the date of the Flood stretched the great tract of time spanned only by the bridge of the Old Testament narrative. Around that bridge lay the uncharted waste within which, somewhere and somehow, the nations of Europe had had their birth. The book which attempted to map that waste and road it, to lay out the past neatly and definitely in orderly reigns, to join up the narrative of the Old Testament with Classical Mythology and the Siege of Troy, and to connect these by an unbroken chain with modern Europe and the Roman Empire was sure of a sympathetic hearing at least. All this was done, to the satisfaction of many, by the "British book" which Geoffrey gave to an only too gullible public. Its convincing wealth of detail, the long imaginary speeches, the fascinating etymological sallies, the sudden chops and changes of fortune experienced by its Kings and Princes—all these endeared it to the Age which produced the Schoolmen, the rude beginnings of Romance (to whose development it in no small degree contributed), the Allegory of Piers the Plowman, the Romans de Gestes, the Mabinogion, the Ship of Fools, Reynard the Fox, and the Divina Commedia of Dante.

Insecure as the bridge was in its foundations, its constructors took care to give it the appearance of strength and stability by connecting it laterally with the Old Testament and with Classical Antiquity—"at this time Isaiah was prophesying"—"during the reign of this King flourished the famous Homer"—"at this time Rome was founded." Our text supplies several of these lateral communications. By such arts and devices the great fraud succeeded for a time, and it is easy to understand the resentment of John of Trevisa and others when they found the structure crumbling under their feet.

THE LATINITY.

The Latin of our Roll is "monkish." It differs from Latin of the Classic Age in many details and is often very shocking to the Classical scholar. It contains new and barbarous words such as "guerra," war: and "caristia," dearness. Some of these are pointed out in our notes. It shows grammatical monstrosities like "comprehensans" for "comprehendans"; or "ducans" for "ducens." Some of these may be due to careless writing—the scribe has made some bad blunders. It has also idioms like "retro etas" = "the past age," which would be impossible in respectable Latin. Some of these are solecisms, probably, yet our scribe is not always to be blamed for them; his use of "jugerum" as a measure of distance in §80 is found in his original; and his use of "sacrilegium" in §44 = (apparently) "sacred rites or sacred laws," also occurs in his original, though neither of these was in general use, so far as we can learn, and neither is recognised by Du Cange.

The old symbols Ae and Oe are both represented throughout the text by e as in all medieval Latin. Such forms as capud for caput, dampnare for damnare, regla and oclus for regula and oculus, etc., are also in common use in the Latin of that date.

Well may John, the Translator of Higden's "Polychronicon," exclaim in despair: "Tho I can speke, rede and understande Latyn, there is moche Latyn in these books of Cronykes that I cannot understande, nether thou, without studying, visement, and lokyng of other Books."

THE SCRIPT.

The script is the ordinary black letter of the day and is almost indistinguishable from the print of the earlier printed books. The scribe generally writes plainly enough, but the use of abbreviations renders it difficult to read the text without practice. The abbreviations are pretty consistently used, but it is observed that in all medieval texts abbreviations become less and less consistently used after the 14th Century.

Two forms of e, two, at least of s, and three of r, are in regular use. The usual straight stroke over the vowel indicates that n or m is omitted, but often the loss of much more than one letter is thus indicated. Much difficulty is caused by the fact that c and t are written almost exactly alike. U and n are also quite indistinguishable. All lists of names, pedigrees of Kings, etc., in the old Chronicles are found to vary greatly for this reason. Where the context gives no help the letter must be guessed at, and the results have been most disastrous. We are not yet rid of the troubles and misunderstandings due to the confusion of n and u in our modern handwriting.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Several corrections, emendations, and explanations in the text have been found necessary; these are all enclosed in square brackets. In printing the Tree it was found impossible to keep exactly to the arrangement in the Roll, and the names have been re-arranged slightly; thus, we have been obliged to discard the semi-circular form of some of the families and substitute a rectilinear arrangement. The punctuation of the original has been kept as faithfully as possible.

For convenience of reference the paragraphs have been numbered throughout. Most of the irregularities and inconsistencies in the form of proper names, of which there are very many, have been left unaltered, *e.g.*, Asseracus and Assaracus in §6; Albanatus and Albanactus, § 10.

The Editor desires to acknowledge his very great obligations to Mr. W. D. Andrews, Librarian at Canterbury University College, for many acute suggestions and corrections, and for much research into various difficult historical questions which have come up in the course of the work, also to Mr. H. D. Broadhead, Acting-Professor of Classics at the College, for his most valuable assistance in the translation of the text. The Editor would have been quite unable to present the work as it stands without the co-operation of these two gentlemen. He is also indebted very greatly to Mr. Charles Wilson, Librarian of the Parliamentary Library, Wellington, New Zealand, for the loan of valuable books which proved of the greatest assistance in the search for the authorities to whom the Compiler of our Roll had recourse.

He also ventures to express the hope that those who have special knowledge of such matters in England or elsewhere, will communicate to him any facts known to them which bear upon the history, origin, manner of preparation and purpose of such Rolls as this, so that, if a second edition be produced, such corrections as may be necessary can be made and fresh facts added. He is very fully aware of the shortcomings of the present edition which has been produced under very great disadvantages, not the least of which is the great distance from the Libraries and authorities of Europe, and he craves, on this account, the indulgence and co-operation of his readers.

All communications should be addressed to—
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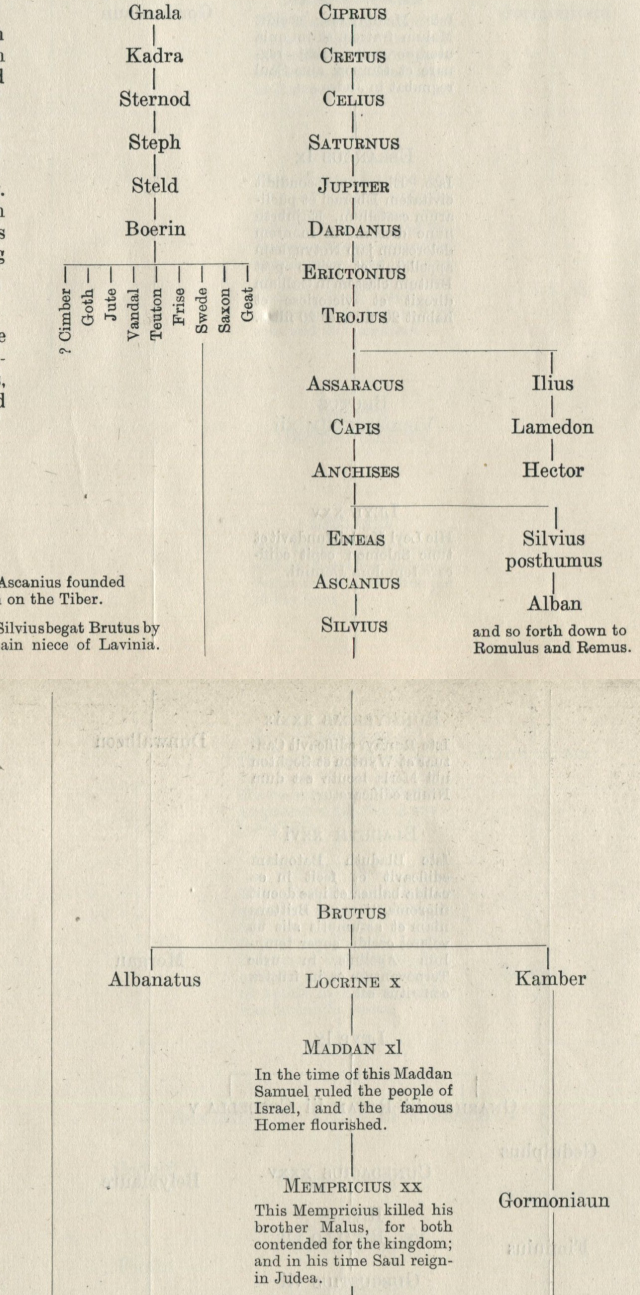
§2. From this Strepho, son of Japhet, the brother of Jenan, descended all the inhabitants of the northern parts of the world, viz.: Saxons, Angles, [Jutes?], Danes, Goths, Norwegians, and Frisians all of whom in his time troubled this land with most fierce inroads.

The first of the line of Japhet who populated Europe was Alanus, son of Sethnius, son of Ogoymyn, son of Thoy, son of Borb, son of Semeon, son of Agar, son of Arthaat, son of Cetheet, son of Corby, son of Abyb, son of Ra, son of Esia, son of Esran, son of Baath, son of Jehan, son of Japha, son of Japhet, son of Noe. This Alanus with his three sons [had three sons:] Ysition, Armemon, and Negno. Ysition had four sons: Francus, Romanus, Almannius and Brito. Armemon had five sons: Gothus, Walagothus, Coebidus, Burgundus and Longabardus. Negno had four sons: Vandalus, Saxo, Rogarnus and Gargus; and from these the nations which inhabit Europe have descended.

§3. This Ciprus of the royal line first reigned in Cyprus, and from this Ciprus was born Cretus from whom the Island Crete is named, and he first held the monarchy there.

§9. This Steld was the first inhabitant of Germany. Germany was so called because nine kingdoms which are now called Germany, divided among the nine sons of Boerin, sprang from it like branches germinating or springing from a tree.

§12. From these nine sons of Boerin descended the nine nations inhabiting the north who formerly invaded and occupied Britain, viz.: Saxons, Angles, Jutes, Danes, Norwegians, Goths, Vandals, Geats, and Frisians.



This Ascanius founded Alban on the Tiber.

This Silviusbegat Brutus by a certain niece of Lavinia.

and so forth down to Romulus and Remus.

§1. From these three sons of Noah are sprung seventy-two generations after the division of the languages made in the building of the Tower of Babel in the field of Sennaar in the time of Phalet. Babylon and Nineveh were built by Nemroth, a giant ten cubits high, whom Jonichus son of Noah begat, which Jonichus Noah begat after the flood. These seventy-two generations truly thus descended, viz.: fifteen generations from Japhet, thirty from Ham, and twenty-seven from Shem, who being scattered abroad divided the whole world among themselves after the flood. Shem reigned in Asia, Ham in Africa, Japhet in Europe. In Asia there are sixteen [14?] countries, viz.: Ataxa, India, Sartia, Siria, Persia, Medea, Mesopotamia, Capadotia, Palestina, Armenia, Cilitia, Egypts, Caldea et Libia. In Africa are twelve countries, viz.: Lidia, Smyrna, Pentapolis, Ethiopia, Tolomaia, Lessentium, Jetall, Matalia, Nubidia, Samartia, Sardos the Greater and the Less. In Europe are fifteen [14?] countries, viz.: Italia, Calabria, Hispania, Almania, Macedonia, Tracedones, Salmatia, Pannonia, Colonia, Germania, Gallia, Britannia, Hibernia, and Septentrionalia. The generation of Japhet, therefore, is to be followed up, from whom proceeded six generations which are to be dealt with, because from the other two [Shem and Ham] descended the Jews and the Gentiles. Japhet begat Jenan and Strepho; Jenan, Cethnus; Cethnus, Ciprius; Ciprius, Cretus; Cretus, Celinus; who begat Saturn, who begat Jupiter, who begat Dardanus, and so forth.

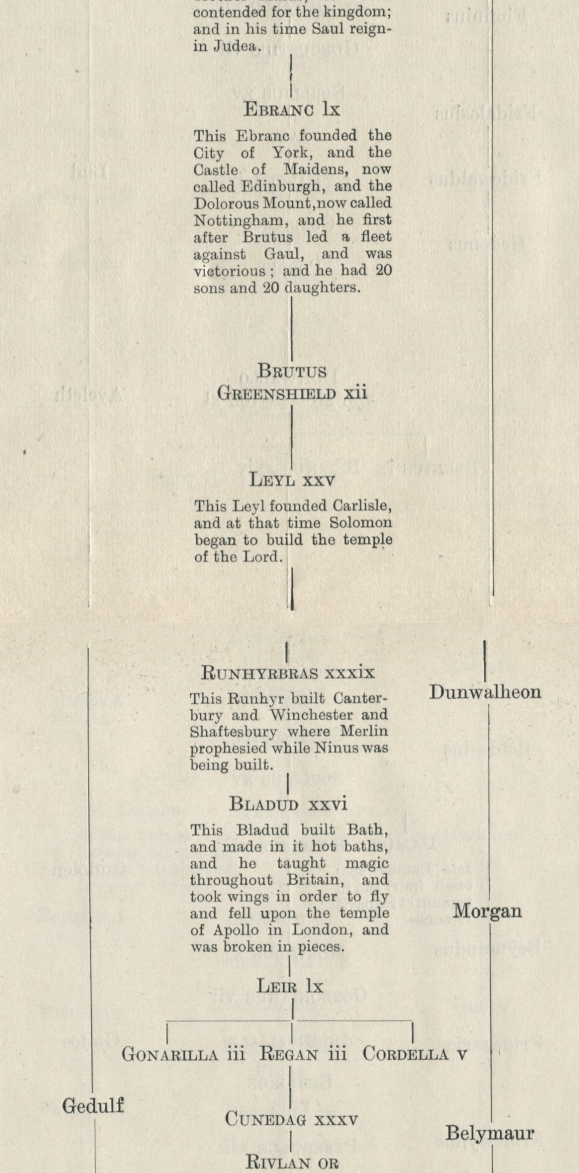
§4. Jupiter by Maia, daughter of the King of Atlas, begat Mercurius, and by Electra, daughter of the same King, he begat Dardanus.

§5. Dardanus by the command of the Gods [as a result of a reply of the Gods] changing his place of residence came to Frigia, which he named Dardana, in which place Trojas, or Tros son of Erictonius, famed for his justice and piety, built Troja so that he might there perpetuate the memory of his name.

§6. This Trojus, or Tros, begat two sons, viz.: Ilius and Asseracus; from Assaracus descended the Emperors of the Romans and the Kings of the Britons, from Ilius the Kings of Troy.

§7. After the fall of Troy this Eneas, of the royal line, fled into Italy, and being there received by King Latinus, married Lavinia his daughter, and having slain Turnus King of the Ruteni succeeded to the kingdom of Italy. After his death reigned Ascanius his son by Creusa daughter of Priam King of Troy, which Ascanius was also called by another name, Julius, from Ilius King of the Trojans (and his name is dissyllable although it is used as a trisyllable in metre); and this Ascanius by his wife begot Silvius who begot Brutus, but Eneas begot Silvius Posthumus by Lavinia from whom descended the Kings of the Romans, and as during the minority of Silvius Posthumus Ascanius took the Kingdom, so, after the death of Ascanius reigned Silvius Posthumus.

§10. Truly, Humber King of the Huns, leading an army into Britain, slew Albinactus, and Locrine pursued him till he was drowned in the river which he called Humber from his name.



In the time of this Maddan Samuel ruled the people of Israel, and the famous Homer flourished.

This Mempricius killed his brother Malus, for both contended for the kingdom; and in his time Saul reigned in Judea.

This Ebranc founded the City of York, and the Castle of Maidens, now called Edinburgh, and the Dolorous Mount, now called Nottingham, and he first after Brutus led a fleet against Gaul, and was victorious; and he had 20 sons and 20 daughters.

This Leyl founded Carlisle, and at that time Solomon began to build the temple of the Lord.

§8. Brutus, after the death of his father and mother—of his mother in childbirth and of his father by an arrow while hunting—according to the prophecy of the Magi, being expelled from Italy took his way through Greece where he found certain Trojans held in captivity by Prandesius, King of the Geti, and joined them to his company. Having married Innogena, daughter of Prandasius, and ploughed the seas for two days and as many nights after leaving Greece, he landed on the island Leogecia, which had been wasted by pirates. Thence, having received a reply from Diana, he took his way and came to the place of the saltworks and to the Altars of the Philistines and then turned his ships between Sicadem and the mountains of Agaric and came to the boundaries of Illyria, where he joined to his company a famous youth named Corineus, who was descended from Antenor, and had been Governor of that place. Thence, accompanied by Corineus, Brutus entered Gaul, where, after twice conquering their king, he founded a Trojan City, which, from the name of his friend Turrus who was there slain, he called Turronis [Tours]. But after a delay of two years he entered Albion during the third Age of the World. There, while he was celebrating a festival, a detestable Giant came upon him suddenly, named Geogmagog, with twenty other Giants. When he had conquered these Brutus gave to Corineus that part of the island which is now called Cornwall, from the name of this leader. Brutus indeed named the island of Albion Britannia, from his own name, and his companions Britons, and he built in it the City which he called Nova Trojana, which is now called London.

After Brutus' death his three sons divided the land among them. The part between Kambria and the Severn he left to Locrine, which he called from his own name Loygaria. To Albanactus he left the part beyond the Humber which is now called Scotland, which he called from his own name Albania. To Kambrius he left the parts beyond the Severn and the sea which he called from his name Kambria, which is now called Wallia [Wales], from a certain leader named Waclus.

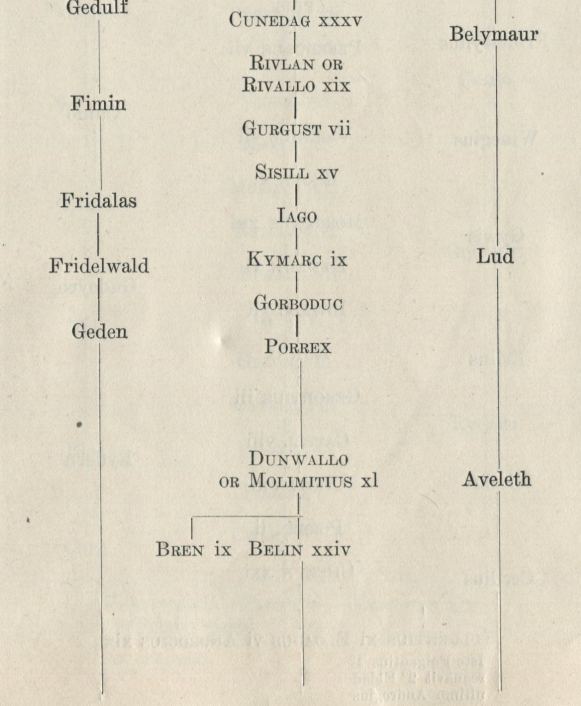
§13. This Leyr having three daughters, viz.: Gonorilla, Regan, and Cordella, gave the first to Maglonius Duke of Albany, the second to Henninus Duke of Cornwall; but Cordella, because she replied to her father: "as much as thou hast, so much art thou worth, and so much I love thee," he gave to Aganippus King of the Franks—the two he gave with his kingdom, and the third without any part of his kingdom; and before his death he built Leicester on the Soar.

§16. In the time of this Rivlan fell rain of blood and because of the superabundance of flies men died.

§17. This Gurgust was just, mild and pious and peacefully kept his kingdom.

§18. In the time of this Sisill, according to some, flourished, in the royal line, Oraratius.

§19. This Jago was the nephew of Gurgust, and according to some, his son. After the Egyptians had been drowned in the Red Sea those who survived expelled from among them a certain noble youth named Scotus, who was living with them, fearing lest he should get the dominion over them. And he, going about by way of Africa, came into Vascensine Spain [Navarre] and after very many years when his progeny had greatly increased he called his people Scots, from his own name; and these Gurgwynt King of Britain transported into Hibernia which is so called from the river Ybon [Ebro], for their first beginnings had been in Spain. In the Fourth Age of the world he established the first inhabitants of that island, in the 1002nd year after the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea; and afterwards a part of them, leaving that country, added a third nation to Britain, whom they called Scots, from whom is named Scotland which was before called Albania from Albanatus the son of Brutus.



This Runhyr built Canterbury and Winchester and Shaftesbury where Merlin prophesied while Ninus was being built.

This Bladud built Bath, and made in it hot baths, and he taught magic throughout Britain, and took wings in order to fly and fell upon the temple of Apollo in London, and was broken in pieces.

§11. In the eleven hundred and fifty-seventh year before the Incarnation of our Lord Jesu Christ, and the three hundred and eighty-sixth year before the foundation of Rome, and nine hundred and forty-two years after the beginning of the world, Eneas, with his son Ascanius, came to Italy in his vessel.

§14. Cordella the daughter of King Leyr reigned over the Britons five years, whom the sons of her sisters imprisoned at length, viz: Morganus and Cunedag.

§15. This Cunedag pursued Morgan as far as Kambria and slew him there, for which reason that country is called Morgan until this day. In the time of Cunedag Isiah was prophesying. Rome was founded by the brothers Remus and Romulus on April 21st, and Morgan reigned two years.

§20. After Porrex had been slain unrest afflicted the people, and the kingdom was ruled by five kings who troubled one another with reciprocal devastations, viz.: Ymnerus King of Loegria; Juclancus of Kambria; Statarius of Albania; Jenanus of Humbria; Clotonus of Cornubia down to the time of Molmutius or Dunwallo, and he was slain by his own mother because he himself had slain his brother.

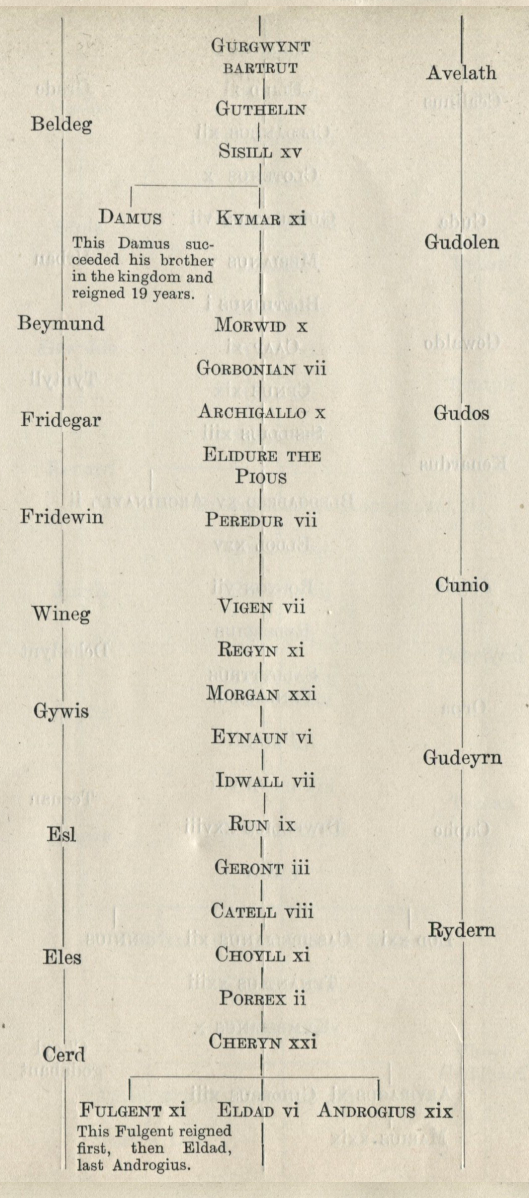
§21. This Dunwallo son of Duke Cloton of Cornwall, having slain the Kings of Loegaria, Kambria and Albania invaded and seized the kingdom, and was the first to establish among the Britons the laws which as Gildas mentions were called the Molmentine Laws, which to this day are famous among the English. He also decreed that whosoever should flee to the temples of the gods should depart with pardon before the face of his enemies.

§22. This Belin caused to be made two roads through the length and breadth of Britain, cutting the whole island in length from Menia to the Port of Hamo or Southampton, in breadth from the sea of Cornwall to the shore of Caithness, and afterwards with his brother Bren, King of the Allogobi, they subdued all Gaul; later, having conquered Galbius and Porcenna the Roman consuls, they took Rome, and Bren remained in Italy. This Belin built the City Kaerusk [Newport] which was afterwards called the City of the Legions by the Romans and was their metropolis. He made tributary to him Guithlac King of all Kambria, and he built Belyngysgate in London. [Billingsgate.]

§23. This Gurgwynt, having killed in battle the King of the Danes, caused the island of Hibernia to be inhabited by Vascensine Spaniards which that nation still inhabit; and he was buried in the City of the Legions.

§24. This Guthelin whose origin is unknown reigned ten years and had a wife named Marcia who according to some reigned after him twelve years; and this king first made in this kingdom the laws which the Britons call the Marcian which Alfred afterwards translated and called the Martian Laws.

§27. After Archigallo had been deposed from his kingdom on account of his ferocity, his brother Elidure was elected in his stead, who was afterwards called the Pious on account of his pious acts towards his brother. For when he had reigned five years on a certain day when hunting in a forest he met his brother who had been deposed. He had wandered through many provinces seeking help to get back his kingdom but nowhere found it. Elidure when he saw his brother kissed him often and took him with him to the City of Alclud [Dumbarton?] and lodged him in his own chamber. Then, feigning himself sick, he sent messengers through all his kingdom saying that all the chiefs of the kingdom should come to him. And when they were all assembled he gave orders that each one should come in singly to him without any noise. For he said that much conversation hurt his head, and he commanded his servants to seize each one as he came in and to cut off their heads one by one unless they would make his brother Archigallo king again. Thus having concluded an agreement with them Elidure took Archigallo with him to York and taking the crown from his head he placed it upon his brother's head and thus he got this name, "the Pious," because he had exhibited this piety towards his brother.



This Damus succeeded his brother in the kingdom and reigned 19 years.

This Fulgent reigned first, then Eldad, last Androgius.

§25. This Morwid, who was devoured by a marine monster, had five sons who all succeeded to the crown of the kingdom, and he reigned ten years.

§26. This Archigallo the Islanders deposed on account of his ferocity and put in his place his brother Elidure; who afterwards, from pious motives, restored his aforesaid brother Archigallo to the throne, and he having died, Elidure again was chosen, but being captured by Vigen and Peredur his brothers was shut in prison and deprived of the kingdom, and when they died he was for the third time chosen and restored to his kingdom, so that he ended his life in peace. He reigned at first for five years; the second time for one year; and the third time for three years.

§28. This Vigen reigned with his brother Peredur for seven years, and after his brother's death eight years.

§29. This Eynaun on account of his ferocity was deposed in the sixth year of his reign and Idwall his kinsman reigned in his place.

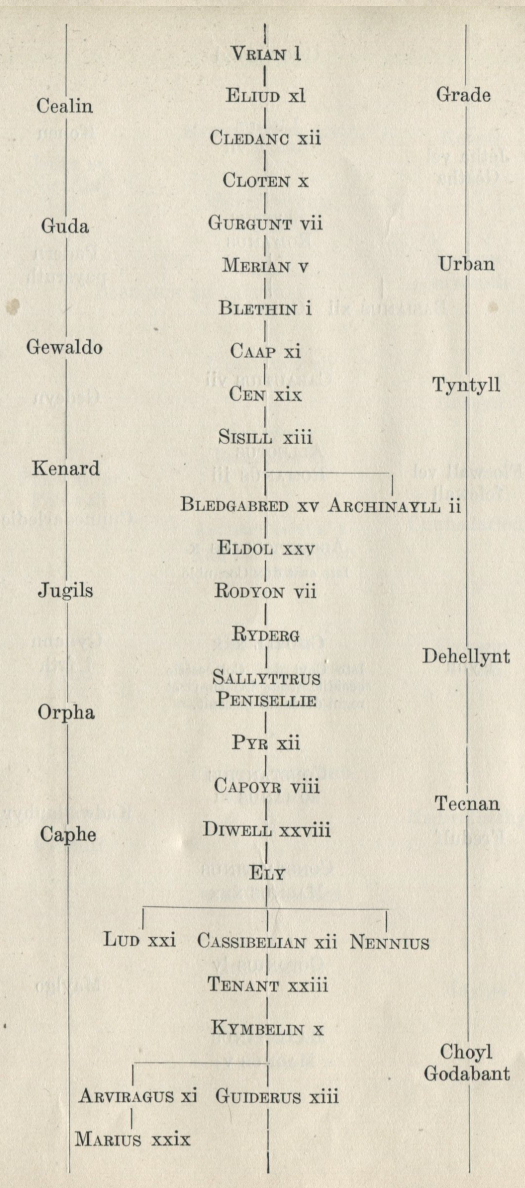
§30. From King Idwall down to King Cassibelian the acts of them are not recorded in the Chronicles.

§31. This Cealin decreed that in Saxony which is part of Germany when a superfluity of men in the kingdom should increase or come about, the younger and stronger should be driven out according to lot, and should never return, but must seek an abiding-place and sustenance anywhere in the whole world outside the kingdom. (William of Ryvall. Book I.). For nearly all the land which lies beyond the British Ocean under that Northern Pole is called Germany because it produces so many men. Therefore just as the twigs of a tree when they grow too freely are cut back so that the sap may suffice for the life of the tree, so he drove into exile the inhabitants of Germany in old times, expelling them from their motherland, lest the country, being denuded of food by so numerous a population, should perish.

It is for this reason that men of that place and country of necessity made a virtue of war so that, being expelled from their native soil, they might conquer fresh abodes for themselves, just as formerly the Vandals overcame Africa, the Lombards, Italy; and the Normans, Gaul.

§34. This Lud caused the City of Ternovant to be called Kaerlud and thence, by corruption of the language, it is called Lundene [London]. He built in it a gate and a tower over the gate which he called Ludgate and there he lies buried; and he reigned 21 years before Cassibelian.

§37. This Marius killed Rodric King of the Picts who was ravaging Albania; on account of this victory he called the place Westmarina [Westmoreland] to this day, and when he had conquered the Picts he gave them Caithness to dwell in, and they not having wives brought women over from Hibernia in the year of grace 77.



§32. This Bledgabred excelled all singers known in past ages, and also excelled in songs and all kinds of musical instruments.

§33. This Cassibelianus became, by the treachery of Androgeus Commander of Ternovantum, the first tributary to Julius Caesar, paying every year three thousand pounds, having first defeated Julius twice.

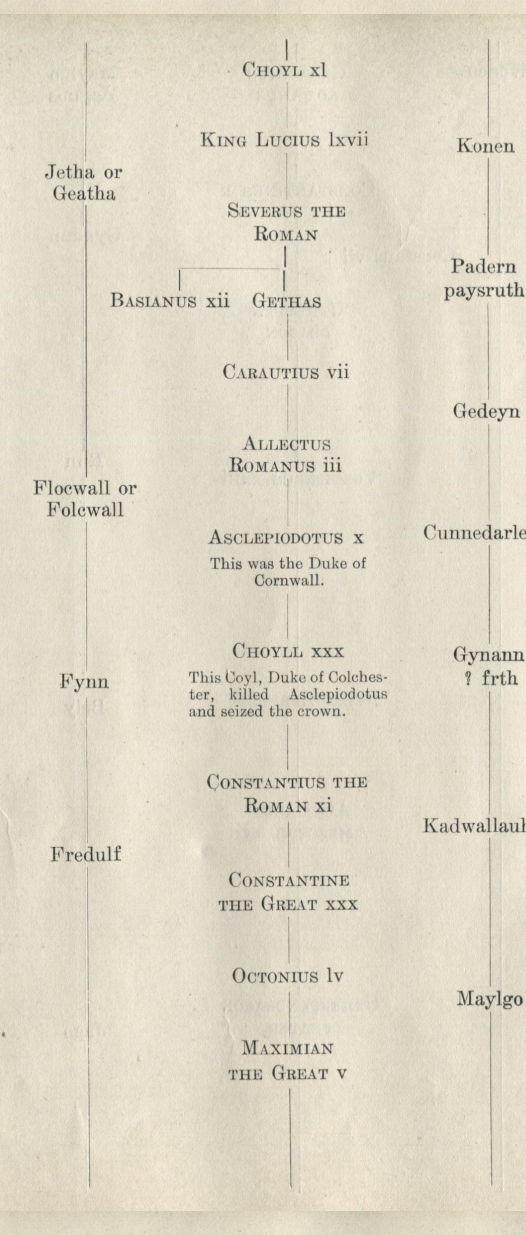
§35. In the days of King Cymbeline Christ was born in the 5th year of his reign, and from the beginning of the world 5196 years.

§36. This Guiderius refused to pay tribute to the Romans and Claudius Caesar afterwards killed him at Porchester where Arviragus his brother killed Hamo, a Roman, near the seashore, for which reason that place is called Hampton. Arviragus gave to Claudius his daughter Gewysia in marriage, therefore Claudius, to commemorate such great nuptial ceremonies, built the city which he called Claudiocester [Gloucester] between Loyga [?] and Demetia [South Wales] on the shore of the Severn. At the same time the apostle Peter was founding the Church of Antioch.

§39. Severus the Roman obtained the crown of the kingdom because Lucius had no offspring who should succeed him. He caused to be built a wall between Aeria [Ayr?] and Albanus and from sea to sea. His sons one after another succeeded to the kingdom—the first, Gethas; the last, Basianus.

§41. Asclepiodotus, a Briton, destroyed Allectus, a Roman and Limus a Gaul, with three legions below London upon the river which is called from the name of a Gaul "Collebrok" [Colne]; by which St. Alban the martyr suffered.

§42. In the 8th year after the arrival of the Angles began the kingdom of Kent, the first king being Hengist; in the 13th year, the kingdom of East Anglia, in which were Sortif and Suth; in the 30th year, the kingdom of Sussex—at that time reigned Arthur. In the year 519 began Essex; in the year 549 Northumbria; in the year 525 the kingdom of Mercia, in which are 12 [10?] Provinces, viz.: Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Huntingdon, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick. The great Conqueror, King Offa, who was contemporary with Charlemagne King of the Franks, enlarged his kingdom. In the 24th year after he had entered the kingdom of the Franks, whose first King was Pharamond, Hengist landed with his men. This Hengist, with Hors, his brother, invited by Vortigern to help him against the heathen Picts and Scots, coming from Saxony which is a region of Germany, arrived in Britain with three ships of war in the year 449; and he, perceiving the slothfulness of the Britons and the fertility of the island, summoned the Jutes, which is a part of Germany, and the Angles, so called from the Angle which is between the Saxons and the Jutes. Of Jutish origin are they who inhabit Essex, Wessex, Middlesex and Sussex. From Anglia are sprung the East Angles, Middle Angles, Mercians and Northumbrians. In the seventh year after the arrival of the Angles in Britain he fell in battle against the Britons at Aylesford [Aylesthorpe].



This was the Duke of Cornwall.

This Coyl, Duke of Colchester, killed Asclepiodotus and seized the crown.

§38. Paganus and Annianus, Christians, having been sent to Britain by Pope Eleutherius, Lucius was made a Christian and baptized in the year of our Lord 156. They changed the worship in the temples of the gods; where there were three Archiflamens they established three archbishops; where there were 28 flamens they established as many bishops, changing the ritual. The first see was London; the second York; the third was the City of the Legions. And Lucius was buried at York.

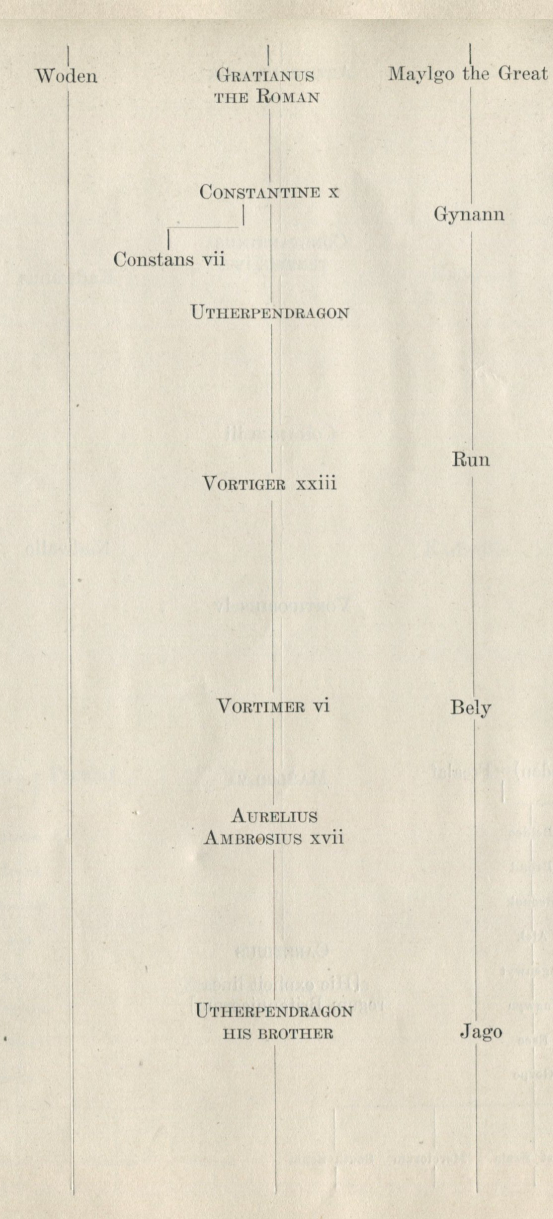
§40. Carautius who was of very mean birth but a Briton was afterwards slain by Allectus, a brave and strong Roman, because he resisted the Romans. Carautius had before killed Basianus King of Britain.

§41. Constantius the Roman married Elena daughter of Coyl, by whom he begot Constantinus the Great who was baptized by the Blessed Pope Sylvester, and built the City of Constantinople, and called it by his name. Having slain Maxentius he became Emperor of the Romans.

§42a. This Octonius, Duke of the Gewessi, having obtained the Crown, but not by descent, gave in marriage his daughter Cenica to Maximianus son of Leoninus the brother of Elena, together with his kingdom.

§43. Maximianus the Roman conquered the kingdom of Armorica which is now called Britannia Minor. He slew Jubaldus its Duke with fifteen thousand soldiers; and this kingdom he gave to Eonatus [Dianotus] the nephew of the King Octavius, and he peopled this Britain with 100,000 of the common people, and 30,000 soldiers whom he had collected in Britain. Eleven thousand noble maidens and 60,000 of mean birth, driven out of Britain, were sent forth on to the sea and lost. He was finally slain at Rome together with the son of Leoninus, the uncle of Constantine.

§44. From this Woden nearly every race of the arbarous nations has taken its origin; him the Saxons hought to be a god, on account of the rapid multilication of their race, and to him they consecrated ith perpetual rites the fourth day in the week, Vednesday, and to his wife Frealaf, Friday.



§45. Gynanus, a Roman, [reigned] by hereditary right, and was sent by Maximianus against the Picts who ravaged the country from sea to sea. On account of his savageness the common people slew him.

§46. This Constantinus, born in the kingdom of Armorica, brother of Aldroen who was the fourth in line from Conan the first Duke, had three sons each of whom succeeded to the crown, and was finally slain secretly by a certain Pict.

§47. This Vortigern having summoned Constans, who was then a monk, caused him to be invested with the crown, but after a time caused him to be killed at London by the Picts and usurped the crown for himself. He summoned Hengist and Horsa from Saxony and gave them the place called Tancecastria [Caistor], where they invited Vortigern [to a banquet] and he married Rowen the daughter of Hengist, and gave him the Province of Kent for his daughter. This Vortigern [Vortimer] made war upon the Saxons and slew Horsa, and drove the rest of them out of the kingdom. Rowen, his stepmother, killed him by poison and again summoned the Saxons. The Britons gave battle to the Saxons by stratagem at Ambresbury [Amesbury] and the Britons were there defeated and fled to the mountains of Ereri [Snowdon], where Merlin was prophesying. At this time came the blessed Germanus and Lupus in order to extirpate the Pelagian heresy.

§48. Vortimer killed Horsa the brother of Hengist in battle and died by poison.

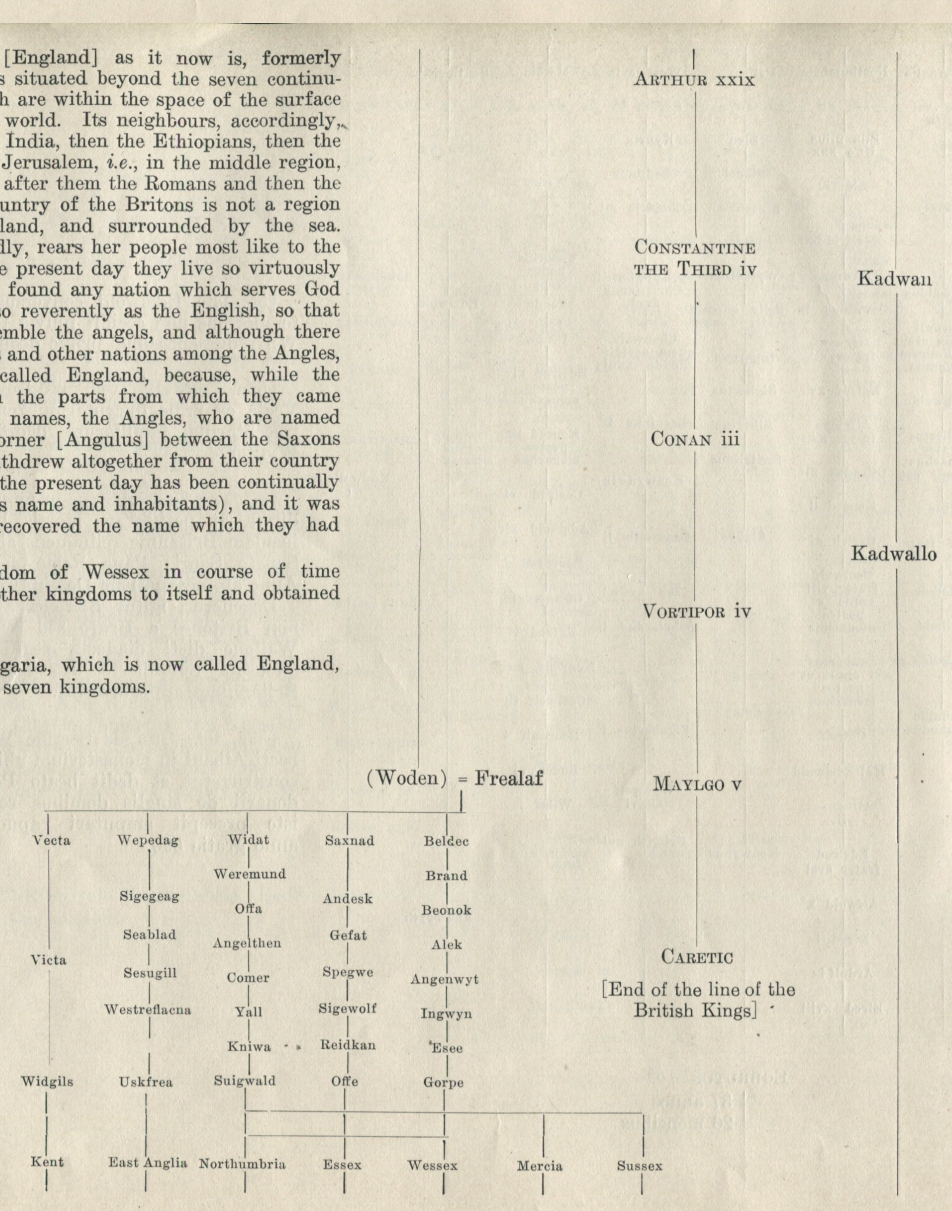
§49. This Aurelius burnt the City of Genorem [Genoren?] in Ergni upon the river Wye in the mountain of Cloart together with Vortigern in his camp. Truly after he had killed Hengist in battle he caused a Dance of Giants to be brought by skill from the mountains of Killarney in Ireland to the mountain of Amber [Amesbury] and had them set up there as a memorial of the slaying of so many Britons. Finally he died by poison at Winchester, and was buried within the Dance of Giants.

§50. This Uther was thus called Pendragon because Merlin prophesied it on account of a star which appeared in the form of a dragon sending forth rays upon the death of Aurelius Ambrosius. He begot Arthur by Igerna the wife of Gorloys Duke of Cornwall, and afterwards at Verelam died by poison and was buried at Almusbery [Amesbury]. And in his time lived Boethius.

§44a. Anglia [England] as it now is, formerly called Britain, is situated beyond the seven continuous regions which are within the space of the surface of the habitable world. Its neighbours, accordingly, are Austria [?], India, then the Ethiopians, then the Egyptians, then Jerusalem, *i.e.*, in the middle region, then the Greeks, after them the Romans and then the Franks. The country of the Britons is not a region for it is an island, and surrounded by the sea. England, assuredly, rears her people most like to the angels, for at the present day they live so virtuously that there is not found any nation which serves God so orderly and so reverently as the English, so that they plainly resemble the angels, and although there be Saxons, Danes and other nations among the Angles, the country is called England, because, while the other nations in the parts from which they came retain their own names, the Angles, who are named from a certain corner [Angulus] between the Saxons and the Jutes, withdrew altogether from their country (which down to the present day has been continually changing both its name and inhabitants), and it was here that they recovered the name which they had lost there.

But the kingdom of Wessex in course of time subjugated the other kingdoms to itself and obtained the sovereignty.

§52. Here Loegaria, which is now called England, was divided into seven kingdoms.



[End of the line of the British Kings]

§51. In the time of King Cedric of Wessex arose among the Britons Arthur a noble warrior who was twelve times commander in war and twelve times victorious. When he had conquered the Saxons, Picts and Scots, he married Guenweber who was of Roman race. After this, having conquered Hibernia, Osland [Esthonia], Goodland [Gothland], the Orkneys and all the southern parts, Norway, Denmark, Gaul, Aquitaine and Gascony, he returned to Britain and was crowned in the City of the Legions upon the Feast of Pentecost where Dubritius, the Archbishop, retired and David, the King's uncle was substituted in his place.

While these things were being done messengers came from Lucius Caesar demanding tribute; but Arthur thinking it unfitting that he should pay tax to Lucius the Emperor of the Romans, came against him with his forces by an indirect way, and there he overthrew the Romans and slew Lucius Caesar in battle. On the way he slew in single combat a horrible giant. When he was going towards Rome it was announced to him that Modred, to whom he had entrusted his kingdom, had traitorously seized the crown. On Arthur's return Modred opposed him by force of arms, but Modred fell after Arthur had been mortally wounded. Arthur was taken to Glastonbury to be buried. Having thus conquered thirteen nations and subjected them to his authority he gave up his kingdom to Constantine his kinsman, son of the Duke of Cornwall. [He died] in the city of Menevia [St. Davids] in the five hundred and forty-second year after the birth of Our Lord. And at that time died the Archbishop of the City of the Legions.

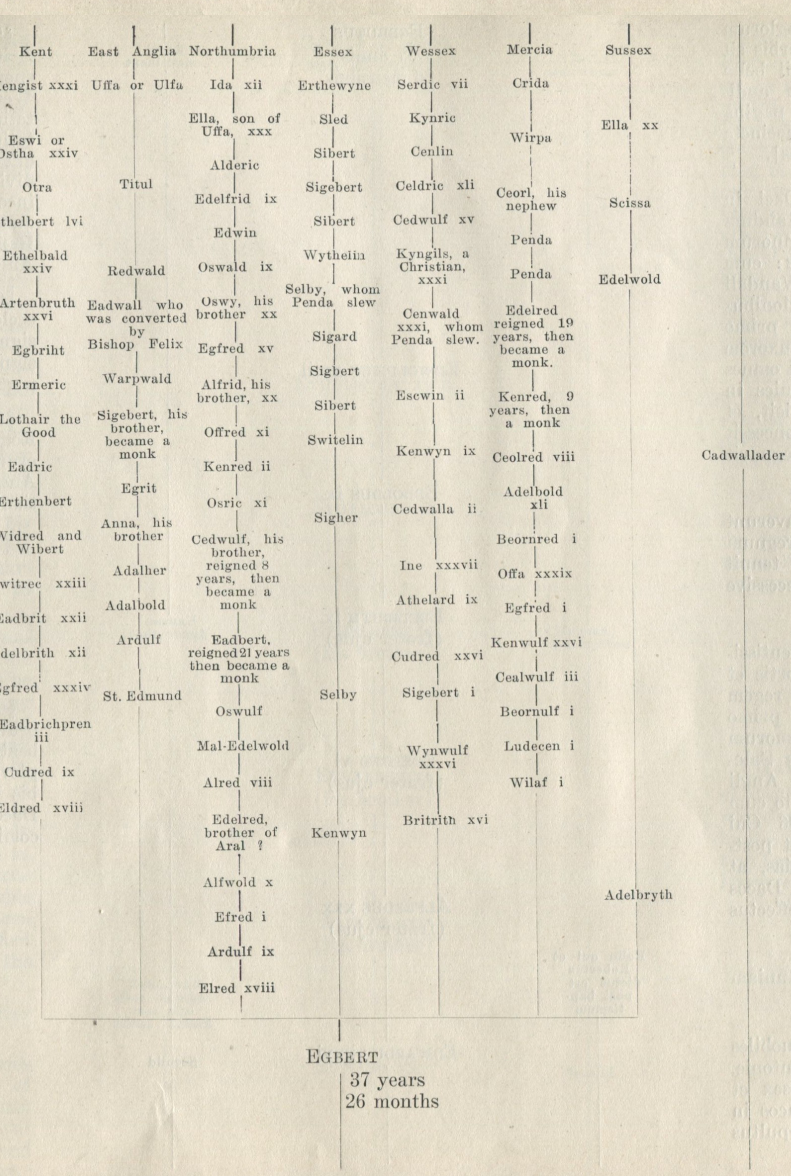
§53. In the time of Caretic, King of the Britons, Godmund King of the Africans landed and laid waste the island from sea to sea, and destroyed the churches, and thus the Britons never again held the sovereignty over the country.

The Britons now being deprived of the sovereignty of the land are called Wallenses [Welsh] from their leader Wallo or from their queen Gwalia.

54. Ethelbert King of Kent first of all the English
gs was converted to the faith by the monk Augus-
, and when he had reigned 56 years he died and
buried in the Church which he himself had
nded in the year of grace 616 at Canterbury [?]

56. In the year of grace 582 Pope Gregory sent
gustine as Bishop into England that he might
vert them to the Christian faith. In the 150th
r after the arrival of the English he baptized
elbert, King of Kent, with his people, and after-
rds he was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury
re he had baptized the aforesaid king; and
gory sent to his aid Mellitus, Justus, Paulinus
Rufinianus, ordering that he should ordain 12
hops in certain places; and he ordained Justus in
Church of Rochester so called from Rofus, their
der. He ordained Mellitus in the Church of
ndon, at whose seat King Ethelbert built a church
honour of St. Paul. This aforesaid Augustine
lt the first church in the City of Canterbury in
name of the Saviour whom he had preached, at
Archi-episcopal seat. And King Ethelbert built
hurch in the same City in honour of the Apostles
er and Paul; and there he lies buried, and also
the archbishops successors of Augustine down to
eodore; and it is now called the Abbey of St.
gustine.

58. For Ceolwulf King of Northumbria Bede
ote his History of the English.



§55. This Ethelwold was converted by Bi
In his times no rain fell during three years; fo
reason Bishop Wilfred first taught the art of fi

§55a. Cedwalla King of Wessex conquered th
of Wight and gave to Wilfred Bishop of Winc
the possessions of three hundred out of twelve
dred families living there.

§57. This Cadwallader because of civil wa
severe famine and the cruel pestilence whic
lowed, being warned by an angel, left Britain
by the Holy Pope Sergius of Rome was made a
in the year after the birth of Our Lord 679.

The Britons having degenerated from their B
nobility were called, not Britons from Brutu
Wallenses [Welsh] from their leader Wallo
were destined never to recover the crown of B
until they should have brought the relics and
of Cadwallader from Rome into Britain.

§59a. This Offa, of the seed of Woden, trans
the bones of St. Alban to the monastery wher
now are, which he himself had founded, and h
to St. Peter the tribute of one penny from
house in his kingdom for ever. This King o
the head of St. Ethelbert to be cut off in th
590.

§60. Concerning the arrival of the English and their kingdoms we have confusedly narrated. For, since this book is but of few words, if so many acts, such various events, so very many wars—if all these had been written down, it would have become tedious to our hearers. But many of these things the page contains in compendious form, including them with concise brevity as though cut off close to the stem.

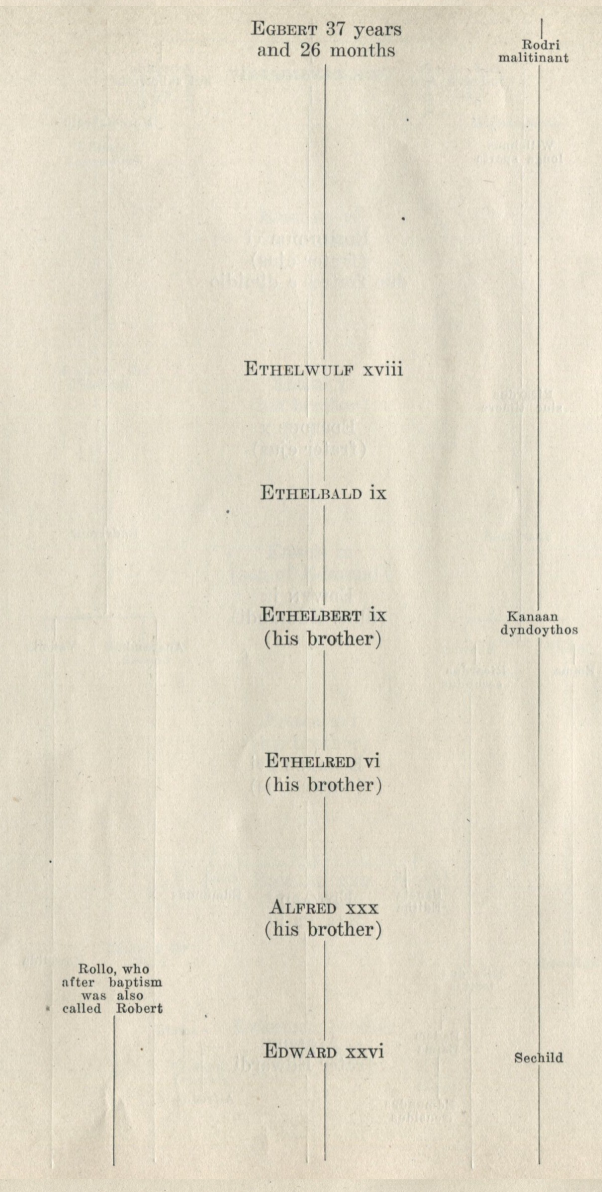
§61. In the year 880 the Danes first came to England to ravage with ships; from the beginning of King Ethelwulf's [reign] till the arrival of the Normans under King William 230 years later, the Danes, viz.: with the Goths; the Norwegians with the Swedes; the Vandals with the Frisians most cruelly devastated England with ceaseless irruptions. This Ethelwulf at first was a monk of Winchester, and afterwards he married the daughter of Charles the Bald and had four sons who all reigned after their father. He defeated the Danes, who had come with 300 ships, five times in battle, and he was buried in the Abbey of Winchester. He first surrendered Peter's Pence in England, and he reigned 20 years and 5 months.

§65. According to some this Ethelbald and his brothers reigned simultaneously and they divided the kingdom among themselves, but Ethelbert survived and held the whole kingdom; according to other chroniclers they reigned in succession.

§66. Alfred, a most wise and eloquent king, unconquered, brave and active in war against the heathens, was crowned by Pope Leo; he caused to be baptized [raised from the sacred font] Godrum, King of the Danes, and Hasteng; and was the first to build ships of war [long ships] of 40 oars which we call galleys to oppose the ships of the Danes. For he himself like a second Solomon wrote the books of wisdom which the Ancient English have [had]. In the 4th year of his reign Rollo came into Normandy with his people, in the year 806 [876]. To him, [King Alfred] Pope Martin sent a piece of the true Cross, and after he had begotten one son and noble daughters, and had reigned 28½ years, having been victorious in six battles against the Danes who had come with 309 ships, he died and was buried in the Abbey of Winchester.

§69. This Rollo over-ran Normandy in the year of grace 806 [876].

§70. This Edward called the Elder having sons and noble daughters founded the monastery of Winchester, he also built Hereford and Wykam [Witham] in Essex and many other cities and towns and defeated the Danes in four battles. A just and prudent man, he died and was buried at Winchester.


Egbert 37 years and 26 months
Rodri malitinant
Ethelwulf xviii
Ethelbald ix
Ethelbert ix (his brother)
Kanaan dyndoythos
Ethelred vi (his brother)
Alfred xxx (his brother)
Rollo, who after baptism was also called Robert
Edward xxvi
Sechild

§59. Egbert subjugated all the kings both of the British and the Saxons either by the decision of war or by their own voluntary submission to him, and united all their kingdoms with his kingdom of Wessex. He also conquered the Danes and having obtained the sovereignty over the whole island he died in peace leaving his kingdom to Ethelwulf his son; and thus the island of Anglia has never since been divided among different kings. And about the year 800 he commanded that all the inhabitants should be called English and the country England, because they descended from Hengist from whose name is England or Hengist Land, and also because they came from a certain corner [Angulus] of Germany. And he lies at Winchester.

§62. This Ethelwulf took a tenth from the whole of his country for the building of churches. In the year of grace 786 appeared the sign of a cross in the garments of a man. This sign also appeared in the time of William Rufus 209 years later.

§63. In the year of grace 769 the Roman Empire passed into the power of Karolus Magnus King of the French. And in that year the Old Saxons, from whom descended the first race of the English, were converted to the Christian faith.

§64. In the time of this Ethelred came an army of heathens into England led by Ingwar and Ubba who slew St. Edmund and filled his body with arrows in the year 820 [870] after he had twice conquered the heathens. This king also slew a king of the Danes called Akal with five captains his companions.

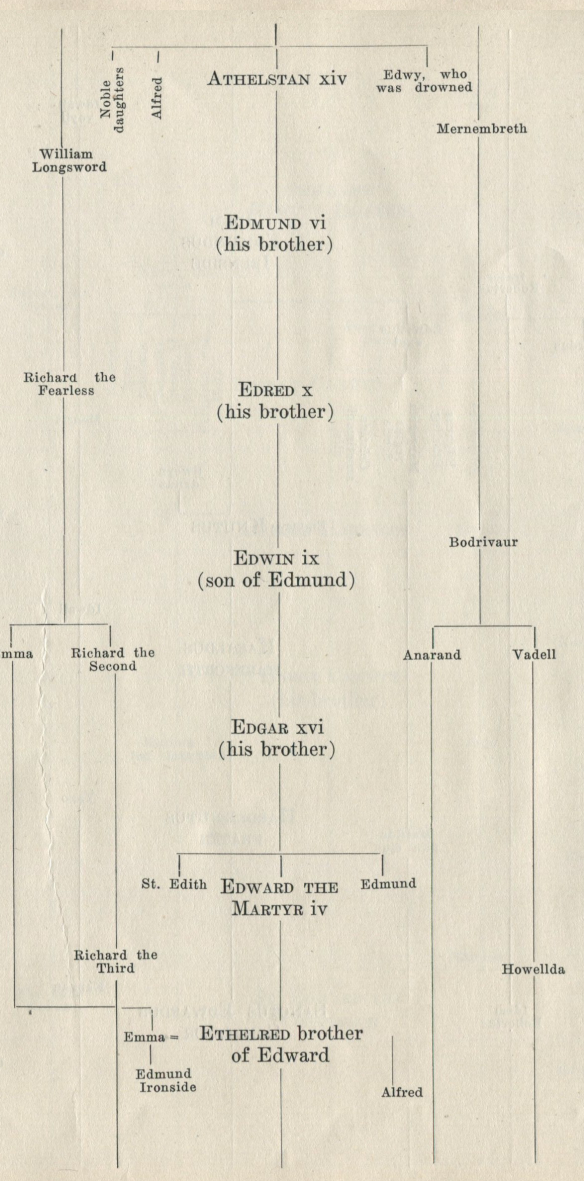
§71. Athelstan, when he had reigned 14 years, and had defeated in three battles the Danes, Irish, Welsh, Half-breeds and the Normans who were formerly called Danes, being more famous than his father for dignity, power and riches, went the way of all flesh and was buried.

§72. This Edmund conquered and exterminated the Danes, Normans and all degenerates and foreigners. He also caused to be baptized [received from the sacred font] Anlaf and Reginald the leaders of the Danes and afterwards expelled them from his kingdom and took from them the Five Towns viz.: Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, and was buried at Glastonbury. [Stamford is omitted].

§73. This Edred succeeded his brother and when he had reigned 10 years and ½ he slept in the Lord, having conquered Scotland. Concerning his goodness St. Dunstan gives testimony; and he was buried at Winchester.

§74. This Edwin son of King Edmund reigned 5 years; he was wanton and crafty in war; he oppressed the friends of the kingdom and exalted its enemies; he despoiled Holy Church of her liberties and possessions; for which cause in his time the whole kingdom deteriorated in the estimation of all nations; he piled up treasure for himself by robbery and thus tarnished his fame, and he was buried at Winchester.

§76. This Edward, the innocent and holy martyr, succeeded his father. When he had returned on a certain day from hunting and was thirsty, a cup was given to him in a secret chamber by his stepmother and while he was eagerly drinking a woman stabbed him with a knife, and thus he was treacherously slain, and he is buried at Shaftesbury. In his time flourished St. Dunstan the Venerable. And since the condition of martyrs is more worthy than that of confessors, this Edward precedes [takes precedence of] St. Edward the Virgin and Confessor.



§67. Of these daughters one was Empress of the Romans, two were queens, one very virtuous, both joined in marriage to English nobles.

§68. These daughters he married to nobles of England and Normandy.

§75. Edgar [was] called the Peaceful because he governed his kingdom happily in peace and perfect justice which no-one had done before him. He connected together all the divided kingdoms. Also he founded the Abbeys of Glastonbury, Abingdon, Burgh [Peterborough], Thorney and Ramsey. In the 5th year of his reign Ethelwald Bishop of Winchester ejected the Canons from the old monastery which is called the Abbey of the Hide, and established monks there. In this King's time no foreign army came into England. When he had reigned 16 years in peace he departed to the Lord and is buried at Canterbury.

§77. This Ethelred succeeded his brother. He begot sons by an English woman, daughter of Earl Thored: Edmund Ironside by Emma, a Norman lady; Alfred whom Godwin afterwards murdered by putting out his eyes in the Isle of Ely, and Saint Edward. Truly this Ethelred, being much harried by the Danes, first paid to the Danes on behalf of his people that tax which is called Danegeld, being two shillings from every hide of land, as long as they should cease from rapine and slaughter, viz: 10,000 marks. And this evil still remains; it is now paid to modern kings as it were by habit, because it was then paid to the Danes out of sheer terror. In his time Sweyn and Anlaf the Kings of the Danes attacked London with 114 ships upon the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, and retired in confusion as the place was protected by the Virgin Mary; this was in the year 1002. Ethelred married Emma daughter of Duke Richard of Normandy, whereupon puffed up by pride he sent letters secretly and treacherously to every town and ordered that all Danes who were then peaceably living in England should be slain on one day and at one hour on St. Brice's day by sword or by fire. In order to avenge this treachery Sweyn King of the Danes came to Sandwich with a great fleet in the year 1006 accompanied by three fellows: plunder, fire and slaughter; and wherever he and his were entertained they, as they retired, paid to their host death and to his house fire. King Ethelred caused to be prepared against the Danes one ship by every 310 hides of land and by every 8 hides a breastplate and helmet. For the land of one plough for one year is called a hide. But before that he had given to the aforesaid Sweyn 30,000 pounds which availed nothing. Afterwards, when Elphege the Archbishop of Canterbury had been slain he paid 8,000 pounds but it availed nothing. Truly Sweyn drove Ethelred out and was received as King by all England; and when he suddenly died Canute his son was chosen King. Ethelred however died in misery in London.

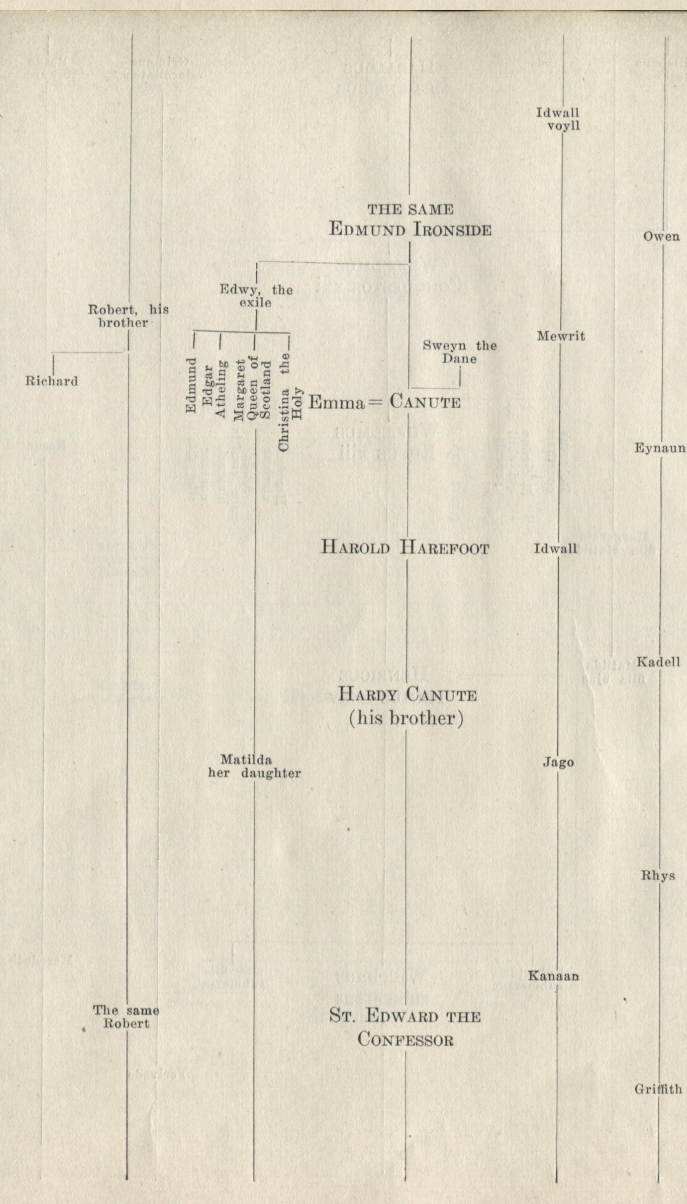
§78. This Robert murdered his brother Richard by poison.

§79. This Edmund who on account of his invincible constancy and courage was called Ironside, succeeded his father. And when he had fought 6 times with Canute and defeated him, they at length agreed to meet in single combat and that he who survived should obtain the kingdom; but a short time after being treacherously murdered in a certain secret house at Gloucester Canute peaceably obtained the kingdom for 20 years, Edmund having been buried with Edgar his grandfather at Glastonbury.

§80. This Canute, a just and powerful man, was King of Denmark, Norway and Scotland and finally subjugated England; when he had been received as King of England he took 83,000 pounds from the Islanders. He married Emma the widow of Ethelred, by whom he had a son Hardycanute who afterwards coming to Rome, assigned to the Pope the tax which is called Romescot. He was the especial lover of King Edmund the Venerable Saint and restored his Abbey and founded an Abbey and a convent of monks according to the order of St. Benedict one Abbey in Norway and one in England and directed that both should be called the House of St. Benedict of Ulino. He improved the road in the Fen, and after establishing very good laws and reigning 20 years after Edmund, he died and lies buried in the Abbey of Winchester. At the beginning of his reign, God being offended, the noble blood of the ancient Kings of England failed [at the fated hour?]. And the stock was cut off until the time of Henry II. the son of the Empress, according to a prophecy revealed to him from heaven by divine providence, which St. Edward uttered while he was in extremis, as is clearly shown in his life, and this is the prophecy:

§80a. A green tree was cut from its trunk and separated by a space of three acres from its root; and not being compelled by any man's hand, nor by any necessity turned again towards its stump, returned to its old root and having again resumed its sap flourished and bore fruit, and when [no] hope of any remedy of its injury was to be looked for. Having said this as a parable, with a livelier spirit, as though recalled from the gates of death, the king humbly inclined his head bidding farewell to life and expired.

This tree signifies the kingdom of England, its glorious leaves and abundant fruit. But the root from which proceeded all its honour is the royal stock, which is propagated and derived in regular line of succession from Alfred the first protomonarch, unconquered and crowned, down to St. Edward. The tree was cut down from its trunk when the kingdom of England, severed from the royal line, was transferred to another race. The separation of three acres was made when during the times of three kings there was no new conjunction or connection with the old royal family. For Harold succeeded Edward, and William, Harold, and William the Younger his father William. The tree came back to ts stump when the glorious King Henry, into whom the honour of the whole kingdom was transferred, not spurred by any hope of gain, but out of affection for the granddaughter of Edward inspired in him by [those who were dead] married Matilda, joining together the royal families of the Normans and of the English, making of two one. It bore fruit when our Henry, born of her, was consecrated [like a] corner-stone.



§81. This Harold who was called Harefoot on account of his activity, born of a concubine, daughter of Count Alselm, was chosen King by the treachery of Count Godwin. When he had reigned four years he died.

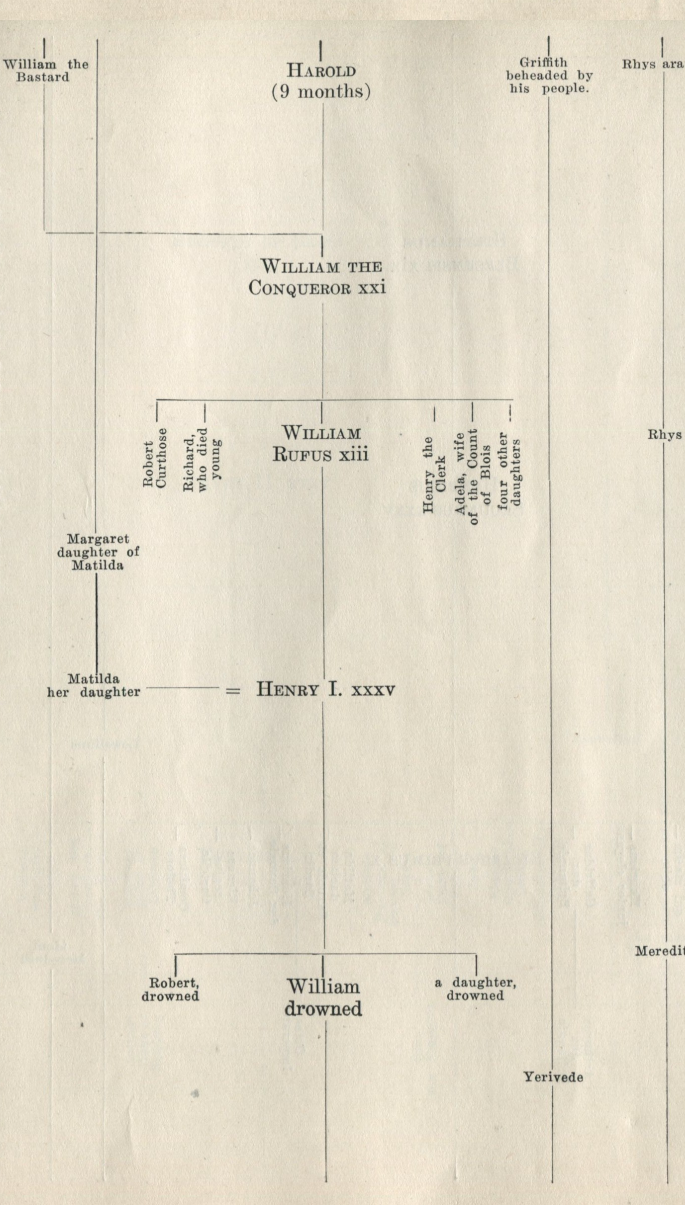
§82. Hardicanute, a strong, active and swift warrior, brother of Edward by Emma, is said to have used such bountifulness that he caused dinner to be served four times a day in his Court; he succeeded his brother and in the first year of his reign he took from all England new taxes to the amount of 32,000 pounds. When he had reigned a year and a half he died and was buried at Winchester near by his father Canute. By his death the royal stock of the Danes was cut off.

§83. This Edward, Saint, Virgin and Confessor for all time was summoned by the English, elected King, and consecrated at Winchester on Easter Day. He married Godwina, daughter of Count Godwin at Windsor in the 12th year of his reign. Godwin was choked for his treachery, a crumb of bread being his slayer as he was eating. And in the 13th year of his reign Hereford was burnt by the Welsh with the Church of St. Ethelbert. In the 22nd year of his reign Harold son of Count Godwin subdued Wales, and in the same year the Welsh slew Gruffrinus their prince and sent his head to Harold. In the 26th year of his reign and in the year of grace 1066 the Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster was dedicated, which he himself had founded. And there he lies, translated, having left his kingdom to William Duke of Normandy called the Bastard.

§84. Harold, called, as he was, traitor and perjured, son of Earl Godwin, the robber and heaper-up of treasure, seizing the crown unlawfully, crowned himself without the consent of the Bishops and great men, with the sole exception of his father Godwin, for which reason, God being the avenger, he fell in battle against King William, finding death as the reward of his treachery; and he was buried at Waltham. And where the battle was this William the Conqueror founded the Abbey called the Abbey of the Battle.

§86. William Rufus crowned King of England built the Tower in London and the Great Hall in Westminster. In the second year of his reign happened an earthquake and the pilgrimage to Jerusalem [the First Crusade], the sign of the Cross appearing in the heavens in the garments of a man; this tyrant, hateful to God, harmful to his people and still more so to himself, oppressed his own subjects and lied to foreigners, and when he had reigned 13 years at length ended his cruel life with a wretched death being struck by an arrow in the New Forest in the year of grace 1100, on the First of August, and he was buried at Winchester.

§87. Henry the First, King of England, having made peace with his brother Robert in the first year of his reign, gave him every year 3000 marks, as he was the younger brother, and held the kingdom in peace, marrying Matilda daughter of Margaret Queen of Scotland granddaughter of Edward. In the second year of his reign he banished Robert [de Bellême] Earl of Shrewsbury and in the same year the Archbishop of Canterbury in his Council at London prohibited the wives of priests, who were not prohibited till that time. But in the 5th year of his reign he captured in battle Robert Curthose Duke of Normandy at Tenchebrai and sent him to perpetual imprisonment. He died and was buried at Gloucester, and in that year were seen two moons in the sky. For God gave this Henry wisdom, victory and riches, in which he excelled his predecessors; for he gave his daughter Matilda in marriage to the Emperor Henry; and took 3 shillings from every hide of land, and built Windsor, and banished Philip de Brus William Malet [&] William Raynarde. In the 11th year of his reign he captured Robert [de Bellême] in Normandy and sent him to prison at Westminster. In this year first arose dissension between Radulph, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Thurstan Archbishop of York, because he [Thurstan] was unwilling to be subject, according to custom, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the 20th year of his reign Robert and William his sons, and a daughter, were drowned when returning from Normandy. In the 29th year of his reign Henry, the first Bishop of Ely, was consecrated, in the year of grace [1108]. The same King when he had gloriously reigned 36 years died and was buried in the Abbey of Reading which he had himself founded.



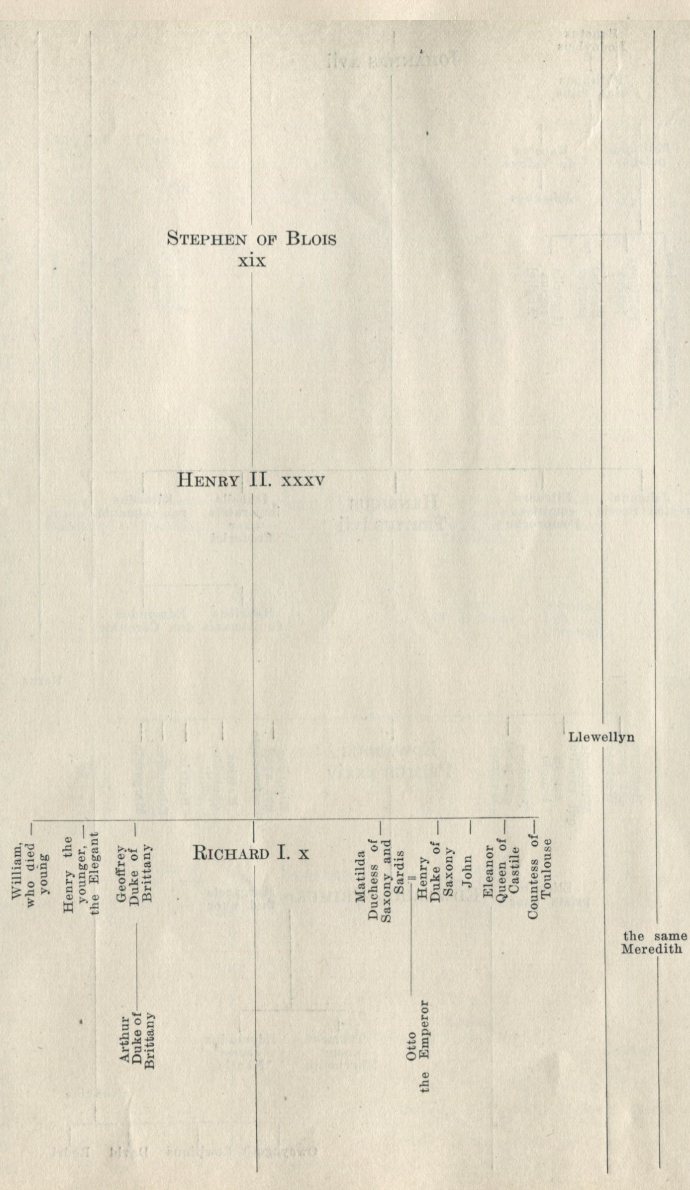
§85. This William, called the Bastard, having made enquiry in England when he had begun to reign, and having consulted the record of the Danes, restored to the Islanders their old Laws which were said to have been those of Saint Edward, and was crowned at London by Westminster. In the third year of his reign he drove off Sweyn King of Denmark who was invading Humber with 300 ships. In the 5th year of his reign he conquered Scotland and in the 15th he conquered Wales, and in the same year he took from every hide of land 6 shillings. In the 18th year of his reign he caused enquiry to be made into every shire in England as to how many hides or acres would be sufficient for one plough per annum, and how much annual tax every town, fortress, village, farm, river, marsh and forest should pay every year and caused it to be put into a repository called Doomsday, so that there should not be a single hide concerning which he should not know whose it was and how much it was worth. He built the Abbey of the Battle and at his death he left Normandy to Robert called Curthose; the kingdom of England to his second son William, called Rufus; and to Henry the Clerk, his third son, his treasure, and he died and was buried at Caen in Normandy in the monastery which he himself had founded.

§89. Henry the Second, son of the Empress Matilda and of Geoffrey Plantagenet Count of Anjou, succeeded to the kingdom of England and reigned prosperously in great glory, enriched with numerous offspring, for 24 years, 7 months and 5 days. While the dissension between himself and Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury was continuing, he caused to be crowned his son, Henry the younger, in violation of the liberty [privilege] of the Cathedral of Canterbury, against the will of the Blessed Thomas the aforesaid Archbishop, who died a martyr, for which cause the Lord being angered, in whose hand are the hearts of kings, he [Henry the younger] died in the flower of his youth before his father; for this reason, although he was crowned illegally [wrongfully], by Roger, Archbishop of York, yet he is not placed in the line of the Kings, and is absent from the genealogical tree like William and the others who perished miserably in the sea.

§90. This Richard succeeded his father and together with Philip King of France went to the Holy Land with great pomp; but he returned ingloriously for he was captured by the Duke of Austria whom he had offended in the Holy Land, and because he was much distinguished in war was ransomed with a great sum, wherefore one thus says:

> O Christ, he who stole thy chalice has become the prey of Chaluz;
> For short metal thou throwest him down who took the money of the Cross.

At length he died in Normandy being shot with an arrow when he had reigned 9 years and a half and he was buried at Fontevraud March 26th in the year of Our Lord 1099 [1199].

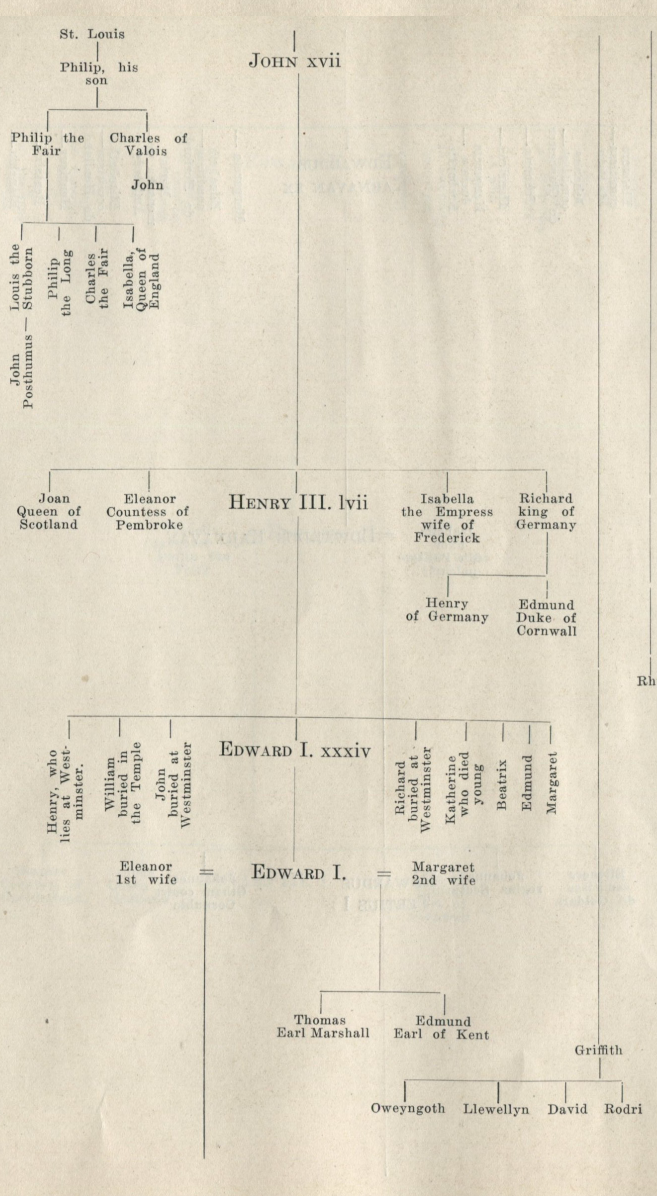


§88. Stephen, an active warrior, son of the Count of Blois by Adala daughter of King William the First and sister of King Henry, as it were in the winking of an eye was accepted as King by the English and in spite of the oath of fidelity which they had made [on behalf] of the son of the King or of the Empress, was crowned at London on St. Stephen's day in the year of our Lord 1136 where he then vowed to the clergy and laity of England: first, that he would immediately consent to the election of the Bishops and would restore to them their churches; second, that no man should be proceeded against in respect of his own game taken in his own forest, nor in respect of the destruction of the forest; third, that he would surrender the Danegeld which was two shillings on every hide of land; but he kept none of these vows. In the fourth year of his reign he extorted the Castle of Devizes from Roger Bishop of Salisbury and the Castle of Newark from Alexander Bishop of Lincoln. In the same year the Empress came into England and henceforth disorder increased in the land. In the 6th year of his reign King Stephen was captured at Lincoln by the Earl of Chester and taken to Bristol to the Empress, and in the same year he was liberated in exchange for the brother of the Empress. In the 8th year of his reign the Papal Legate decreed that no-one except the Pope could absolve one convicted of assault upon a cleric. This Stephen reigned in continual strife and war during all the days of his life and when he had reigned 19 years he died and was buried in the Abbey of Faversham which he himself had founded.

§91. This John, Lord of Ireland by his father's gift, as Arthur son of Geoffrey, Count of Britanny was dead, succeeded his brother Richard and married Isabella daughter of the Count of Angoulême, repudiating the wife he had married before [Hadwisa of Gloucester]. In his time therefore England suffered many and various troubles—a new tribute and an unprecedented interdict and war continuing nearly seven years, irreparable losses to the Church, [and] inexplicable oppressions of the people. And this same King was dispossessed of the Duchy of Normandy judicially in the Court of France, and in the midst of these various dangers, afflicted with the greatest bitterness of spirit, he drew his last breath at Newark after he had reigned 17 years, 5 months and 4 days and was buried in the Monastery of Worcester leaving his son Henry, his lawful heir, to be crowned King in his place.

§92. Henry the Third succeeded John his father having been formerly crowned by Gwalo the Legate, when a boy, and afterwards by Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury; and when he had been crowned and received and acclaimed as King by the majority the affliction of England was mitigated. This King also reigned from the days of his youth many years happily in the Lord, in whose hand are the hearts of Kings, not following in his father's footsteps, for which reason he was not to be punished for his father's misdeeds; until being ensnared by the artifices of foreigners he began to grow so poor that he was compelled to seize things not his own, nor was he able to resist the attacks of the Welsh. In his time was the Battle of Lewes in the year of Our Lord 1240 [1264] and in the next year following the Battle of Evesham; and he died in the year of Our Lord 1272.

§95. Philip son of St. Louis begot Philip called the Fair and Charles of Valois; this Philip son of St. Louis was succeeded in the kingdom of France by the said Philip the Fair who died leaving three sons and one daughter, the Lady Isabella, Queen of England, who, while her father was living, bore a son, our Lord Edward the Third. To him [Philip] succeeded Louis his eldest son, who while his father lived, by his first wife, daughter of the Duke of Burgundy, had one daughter from whom while he lived no offspring was born. By his second wife, daughter of the King of Hungary, he had a son John posthumously, who during the few days he lived was held as King; to this John succeeded Philip the Second, son of Philip the Fair, who by his wife had two daughters, of whom one was married to the Count of Flanders, the other to the Dauphin of Vienne; but from them while he lived no offspring was born. When Philip died without male heir Charles succeeded, youngest son of the said Philip the Fair, during whose reign it was decreed that a woman should not succeed to the kingdom of France, but a male [only]; nevertheless it had been thus before by custom as the French themselves allege. This Charles died without male heir. To him succeeded, de facto if not de jure, Philip son of Charles of Valois, and he occupied the throne of France to which our Lord Edward ought to have succeeded as descending from the line of the said Philip the Fair.



§93. This Edmund, son of Henry III., was the first Earl of Lancaster, who was the brother of Edward I.; but he begot Thomas Earl of Lancaster, after whom came Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and after him another Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards he was Duke who, however, begot Blanche heiress of Lancaster, who also was married to John of Gaunt.

§94. In the second year of Edward Llewellyn Prince of Wales had refused to come to the King's Parliament in England. The King invaded Wales, and founded the Castle of Flint and strengthened the Castle of Rocheland [Rhuddlan] where Llewellyn submitted to the King, paying for his trespass 50,000 pounds, and for the Isle of Anglesey 1,000 marks per annum, but soon after the faithless David rose against the King and upon Palm Sunday caused much damage to the English.

At length King Edward arriving about the Feast of St. John, conquered Wales. The farms and lands which were in the midst of Wales he distributed among his offspring, but he kept for himself the maritime castles, out of which policy came great peace to the Welsh in the following time. After this, about the Feast of St. Luke, the head of Llewellyn was cut off by the Welsh and sent to the King at London. A little after this David his brother was taken, the beginner of the whole trouble, and he was condemned in a Parliament held at Shrewsbury to be, first, drawn to pieces by horses; second, hanged; third, divided into quarters and distributed through the provinces of England.

And concerning Llewellyn one thus wrote:—

> Here lies the scourge of the English, the protector of the North Welsh,
> Llewellyn, Prince of the Welsh, the model of morals,
> The jewel of the Otteni, the flower of kings of the past time,
> The pattern of future kings; the leader, the glory, the law and the light of nations.

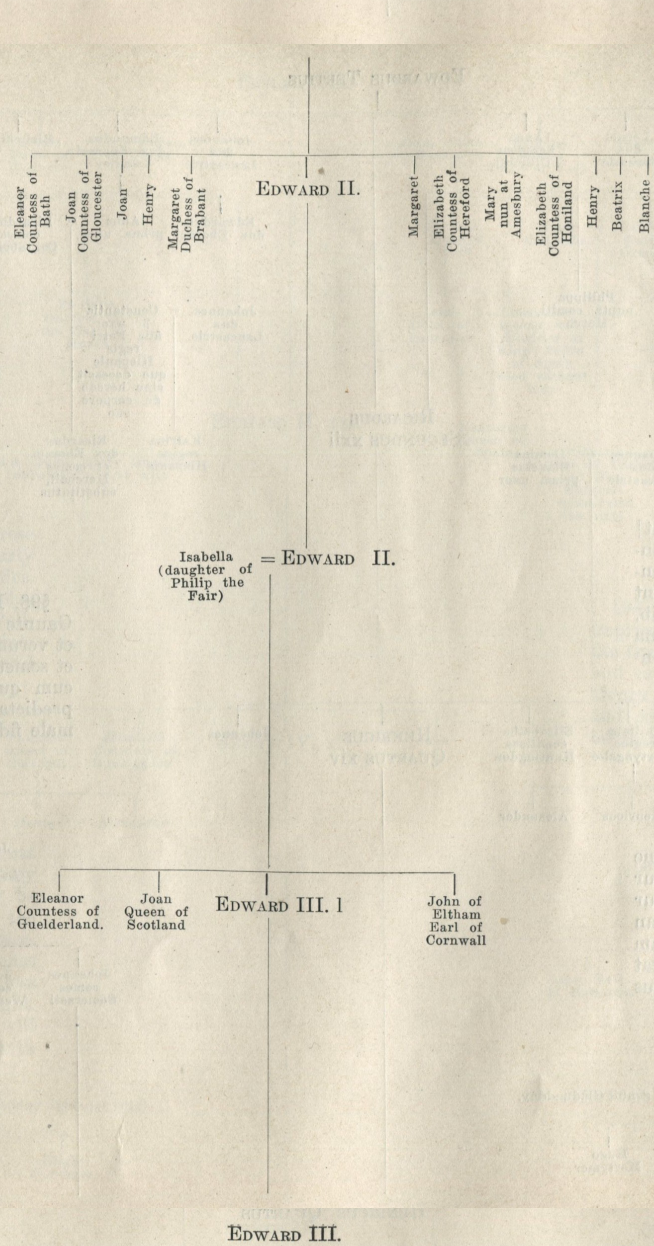
But another wrote thus:—

> Here lies the chief of errors, and the plunderer of men,
> Destroyer of the English, the harmful torch, the school of criminals,
> Deity of the Welsh, the fierce duke, murderer of the pious,
> Dregs of the Trojans, false scion and cause of evils,
> By St. David, who made a thousand psalms,
> By a thousand saints, was this Welshman a liar.

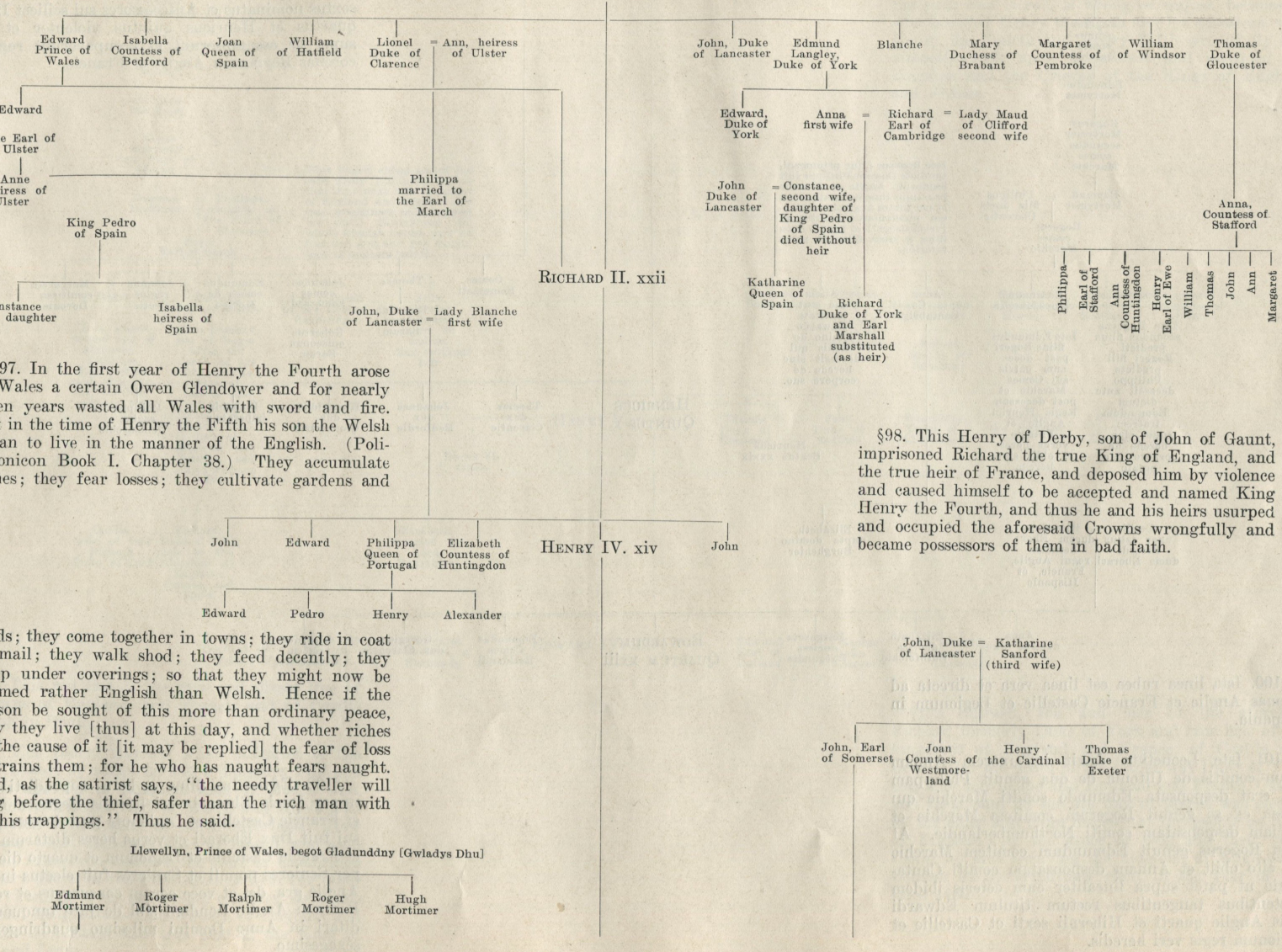
§96. In the first year of Edward the Third there was a great pestilence among animals and men and a very great flood of summer and autumn rains from which arose such a dearness of corn that a quarter of wheat was sold at forty shillings.

§96a. Peter, whose name is written below, true and undoubted King of Castile and Leon, had two daughters, viz: Constantia and Isabella.

Constantia, the first daughter of the said Peter, King of Castile and Leon, was married to John, Duke of Lancaster and died without heir of her body. Isabella the second daughter of the said Peter, King of Castile and Leon, was married to Edmund Duke of York and had two sons, viz: Edward and Richard, as appears below in the line.


Eleanor Countess of Bath
Joan Countess of Gloucester
Joan
Henry
Margaret Duchess of Brabant
Edward II.
Margaret
Elizabeth Countess of Hereford
Mary nun at Amesbury
Elizabeth Countess of Holland
Henry
Beatrix
Blanche
Isabella (daughter of Philip the Fair)
= Edward II.
Eleanor Countess of Guelderland.
Joan Queen of Scotland
Edward III. l
John of Eltham Earl of Cornwall

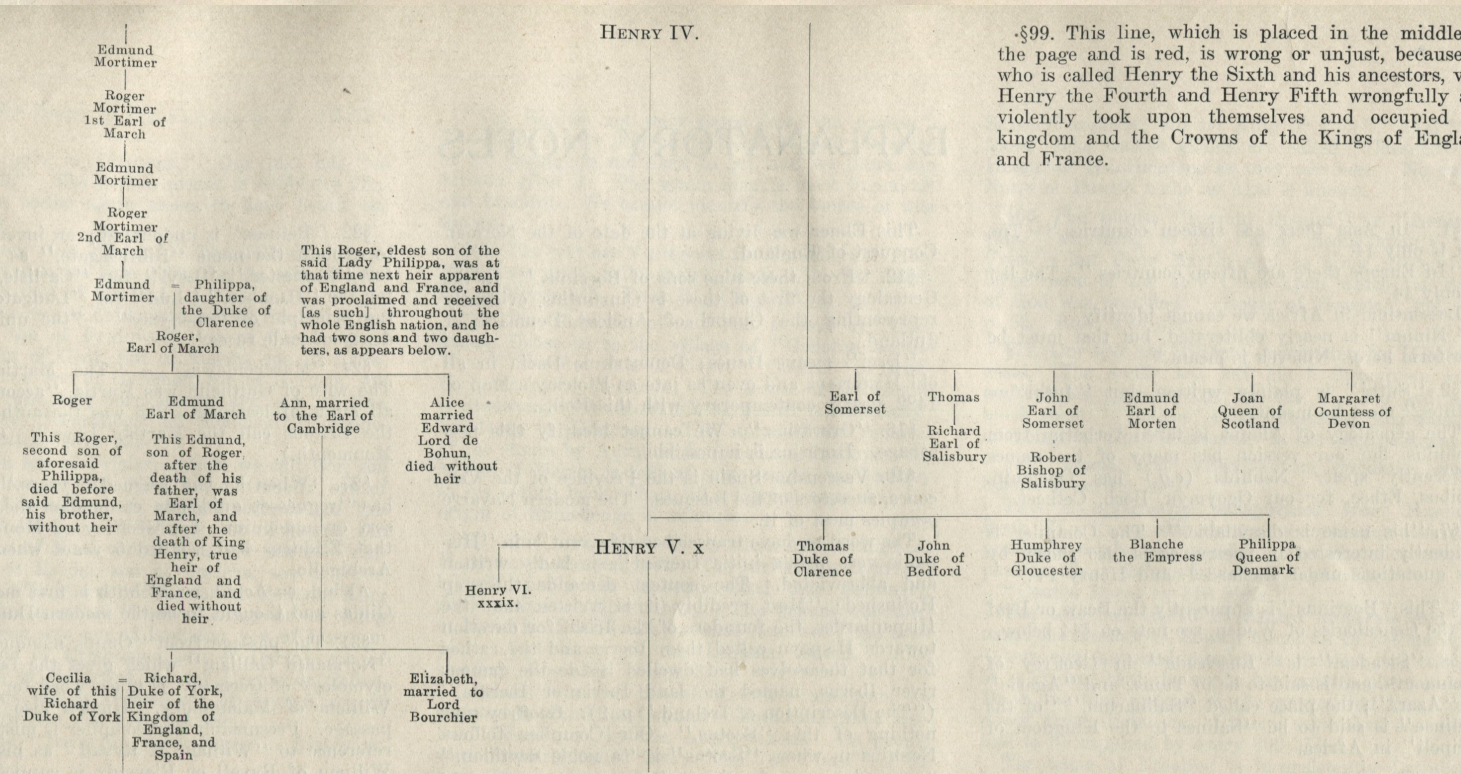
In the second year of Edward the First on the night of St. Margaret descended a storm of rain thunder and lightning such as was hardly heard of in past ages, beating down the crops and submerging them so that at London a peck of corn, which was formerly sold for three pence, very shortly after that time rose to two shillings. Thus for nearly 40 years—until the death of King Edward II.,—this dearness of corn continued; accordingly sometimes at London the peck of corn was sold for ten shillings. At this time the Jews were expelled from England and did not return. Also in the time of Edward I. a certain Madoc raised war in Wales, but the King arriving about the Feast of St. Nicholas took the Isle of Anglesey and rebuilt the City and Castle of Beaumaris. At this time the forests in Wales were cut down, which afforded hiding-places for the natives in time of war. Also he fortified certain maritime places, and soon afterwards Madoc was captured, and from that time the Welsh have ceased from wars. And he gave the Principality of Wales to Edward the Second his son and the County of Chester, as Polichronicon says Book 7 Chapter 40.



§97. In the first year of Henry the Fourth arose in Wales a certain Owen Glendower and for nearly seven years wasted all Wales with sword and fire. But in the time of Henry the Fifth his son the Welsh began to live in the manner of the English. (Polichronicon Book I. Chapter 38.) They accumulate riches; they fear losses; they cultivate gardens and fields; they come together in towns; they ride in coat of mail; they walk shod; they feed decently; they sleep under coverings; so that they might now be deemed rather English than Welsh. Hence if the reason be sought of this more than ordinary peace, why they live [thus] at this day, and whether riches be the cause of it [it may be replied] the fear of loss restrains them; for he who has naught fears naught. And, as the satirist says, "the needy traveller will sing before the thief, safer than the rich man with all his trappings." Thus he said.

§98. This Henry of Derby, son of John of Gaunt, imprisoned Richard the true King of England, and the true heir of France, and deposed him by violence and caused himself to be accepted and named King Henry the Fourth, and thus he and his heirs usurped and occupied the aforesaid Crowns wrongfully and became possessors of them in bad faith.

Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, begot Gladundday [Gwladys Dhu]


Edmund Mortimer
Roger Mortimer 1st Earl of March
Edmund Mortimer
Roger Mortimer 2nd Earl of March
Edmund Mortimer
= Philippa, daughter of the Duke of Clarence
Roger, Earl of March
Roger
Edmund Earl of March
Ann, married to the Earl of Cambridge
Alice married Edward Lord de Bohun, died without heir
Cecilia wife of this Richard Duke of York
= Richard, Duke of York, heir of the Kingdom of England, France, and Spain
Elizabeth, married to Lord Bourchier
Henry IV.
Earl of Somerset
Thomas
Richard Earl of Salisbury
John Earl of Somerset
Robert Bishop of Salisbury
Edmund Earl of Morten
Joan Queen of Scotland
Margaret Countess of Devon
Henry V. x
Henry VI. xxxix.
Thomas Duke of Clarence
John Duke of Bedford
Humphrey Duke of Gloucester
Blanche the Empress
Philippa Queen of Denmark
Ann Duchess of Oxford
Elizabeth Duchess of Suffolk
Margaret Duchess of Burgundy
Edward IV. xxiii
Edmund Earl of Rutland
George Duke of Clarence
Richard Duke of Gloucester

This Roger, eldest son of the said Lady Philippa, was at that time next heir apparent of England and France, and was proclaimed and received [as such] throughout the whole English nation, and he had two sons and two daughters, as appears below.

This Roger, second son of aforesaid Philippa, died before said Edmund, his brother, without heir

This Edmund, son of Roger, after the death of his father, was Earl of March, and after the death of King Henry, true heir of England and France, and died without heir

§99. This line, which is placed in the middle of the page and is red, is wrong or unjust, because he who is called Henry the Sixth and his ancestors, viz.: Henry the Fourth and Henry Fifth wrongfully and violently took upon themselves and occupied the kingdom and the Crowns of the Kings of England and France.

§100. This red line is the true and direct line of the crowns of England, and France, and of Castile and Leon in Spain.

§101. This Lionel married Anna daughter of the Earl of Ulster, by whom he had a daughter Philippa who was married to Edmund Earl of March who, however, begot Roger Earl of March and Alicia who was married to the Earl of Northumberland. Now this Roger begot Edmund Earl of March who soon died, and Anna who married the Earl of Cambridge as appears above in the line together with the other matters standing in the same place touching the rightful title of King Edward the Fourth of England and the Sixth of Ireland and true heir of the King of Castile and Leon.

§102. Edward, son and heir of the aforesaid Richard formerly Duke of York and true heir of the kingdoms of England and France, of Castile and Leon, after the death of his father was Duke of York and true heir of the said England and France, Castile and Leon, and on the 4th day of March was elected by the elder and more discreet of the people as King of England; by the grace of God and their voice rising up and receiving the kingdom of England at London as by hereditary right in the year of our Lord 1460.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

§1. "In Asia there are sixteen countries." The list is only 14.

"In Europe there are fifteen countries." The list is only 14.

Lessentium in Africa we cannot identify.

"Ninum" is nearly obliterated, but that must be the form here. Nineveh is meant.

§2. "Suthi" is plainly written, but "Juthi" = "Jutes" must be meant.

The genealogy of Alanus is taken verbatim from Nennius, but our version has many of the names differently spelt. Nennius (*e.g.*) has Ogomuin, Boibus, Ethec, for our Ogoymyn, Borb, Cetheet.

§7. "his name is dissyllabic." The Compiler is evidently interested in poetry, as is also shown by his quotations under Richard I. and Henry IV.

§ This "Boerinus" is apparently the Beaw or Beaf of the Genealogies of Woden, see note on §44 below.

§8. "Sicadem" is "Ruscicada" in Geoffrey of Monmouth, and is said to be in Tunis; and "Agaric" is "Azara"; the place called "Salinarum," "of the Salinae" is said to be "Salines in the Kingdom of Tripoli" in Africa.

§11b. With this account of the Fall of Bladuth cp: "Elmer—of our monastery—in his early youth had hazarded an attempt of singular temerity. He had by some contrivance fastened wings to his hands and feet, in order that, looking upon the fable as true, he might fly like Daedalus, and collecting the air on the summit of a tower, had flown for more than the distance of a furlong; but agitated by the violence of the wind and the current of air, as well as by the consciousness of his rash attempt, he fell and broke his legs, and was lame ever after. He used to relate as the cause of his failure, his forgetting to provide himself a tail." William of Malmesbury, Bk. II., Chap. 13.

This Elmer was living at the date of the Norman Conquest of England.

§12. "From these nine sons of Boerinus." In the Genealogy the first of these is Cinruntius, evidently representing the Cimbri of Ancient Denmark or Jutland.

"Daci" means Danes; Denmark is Dacia in all old Historians and even as late as Ptolemy's Map of 1482, nearly contemporary with this Roll.

§18. "Oraratius." We cannot identify this personage. Horatius is impossible.

§19. Vascensine Spain is the Province of the Vascones, ancestors of the Basques. The modern Navarre occupies most of it.

The word we have transcribed "fuerant": in "Hispanie vero prima initia fuerant"—is badly written and abbreviated. The context demands this; cp Holinshed: "Most credibly it is written that the Hispaniardes, the founders of the Irish, for devotion towards Hispayn called them Iberia and the rather for that themselves had dwelled beside the famous river Iberus, named the land Iberia or Ibernia." ("The Description of Ireland," p. 2). Geoffrey says nothing of this "Scotus." Our Compiler follows Nennius in whom "Scotus" is "a noble Scythion," unnamed.

§19. "in the fourth age of the world." According to Nennius the first age of the world is from Adam to Noah, 2042 years; the second from Noah to Abraham, 942 years; the third from Abraham to David, 1040; the fourth from David to Daniel.

§20. The text has "de sturgia afflixit populum." Evidently the base Latin "disturbia" is meant. This mistake seems to indicate that the scribe was writing from dictation, and caught the word wrong. (Cp. note on Robert de Belesme in §87). Higden has "discordia"—the passage follows him closely.

Judancus of Kambria is Rudancus in Geoffrey of Monmouth.

§22. "Belinus" is undoubtedly an invented person to explain the name "Billingsgate," as "Leyr" is for "Leycester," "Leyl" for "Carlisle," "Hun" for the "Humber," "Lud" for "Ludgate," etc., on the principle of "eponymy"—"the universal tendency of rude races."

§24. "Marchenlawa." = "The Martian Laws." The wife of Guithelin was Martia, "accomplished in all kinds of learning. She was the author of what the Britons call the Martian Laws." (Geoffrey of Monmouth.).

§27. "When he had reigned 5 years." Our text has "regnasset quidenam et quadam die." We insert quinquennium, for Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Elidurus had reigned 5 years when he found Archigallo.

Alclud, or Aclud, or Alcluith is first mentioned by Gildas and thought to be the modern Dumbarton.

§31. The passage from "Omnis namque terra" to "Normanni Galliam" which gives the favourite old etymology of Germany, is taken word for word from William of Malmesbury. Higden also quotes this passage. Presumably our compiler is mistaken in his reference to "William of Ryvall" as his authority. William of Ryvall or Rievaulx is supposed to be a mistaken name for William of Newburgh, whose "Chronicle" begins with the Norman Conquest and says nothing of these matters.

See William of Malmesbury. Book I., p. 8. (Bohn's edition.).

§32. The text has "quos retro etas habuerat." The idiom "retro etas" = the past age, is, like much of this Latin, debased.

§42. "The kingdom of Mercia in which are 12 provinces." The scribe has only given 10.

"After he had entered the Kingdom of the Franks." This should be "In the 24th year after Pharamond had founded the Kingdom of the Franks." See Henry of Huntingdon, p. 37. (Bohn's edition.).

§43. "he gave to Dianotus." Our text has "eo nato donavit," The person meant is evidently Dianotus. The scribe again seems to have heard the word wrong.

§44. "From this Woden." The following genealogies of Woden are here given for the sake of comparison with that of our text:

(1) Woden son of Fridowald, son of Freawine, son of Frealaf, son of Friduwulf, son of Finn, son of Godwulf, son of Geat, son of Tætwa, son of Beaw, son of Sceldwa, son of Heremod, son of Itermon, son of Hradra, who was born in the ark, son of Noe. [From the "Genealogy of Ethelwulf," Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 855.]

(2) Odinn son of Frialafr, whom we call Bor, son of Burri, whom we call Finn, son of Godolfr, son of Beaf, son of Skialldin, son of Heremoth, son of Trinaan, son of Atra, son of Beduigg, son of Seseph, son of Maagi, son of Modi, son of Vinginer, son of Vingi-Thorr, son of Eredei, son of Loricha, son of Tror, whom we call Thor, son of Munnon or Mennon, King in Troy who married Troaana daughter of King Priam. Priam was son of Lamidon, son of Ilus, son of Troeg, son of Erichonius, son of Darius, son of Jupiter, son of Saturnus, son of Cretus or Celius, son of Ciprus, son of Zechim, son of Japhan, son of Japhet, son of Noe who built the ark. [From the "Icelandic Genealogies." Flateyjarbok, I., p. 27.]

(3) Woden—Frethwold or Friderwald—Freolaf—Fritwolfe—Fingodulfe—Geta — Teathwy — Beatu or Beaw—Sceldua—Sheaf or Scaf—Heremod—Itermod—Hatria—Wala—Bedwi—Sem — Noe. [Holinshed: giving as authorities Simon of Durham and John Texter of Bury.]

"they consecrated with perpetual rites." Our text has "perpetuo sacrilegio." Trevisa translates: "thus they dede be sacrelegie that lasteth evermore."

The whole passage is taken word for word from Higden, Book V., Vol. V., p. 260, etc. (Rolls edition).

§44a. "solida climata." In Medieval Geography (as in Classical Greek) "clima" means a zone or region. See "Oxford Dictionary" under "climate."

"The English get their name from the Angels." The Latin is here difficult to follow though the sense of the passage is not hard to get, and we think our version gives it. The whole idea is most ingenious and fanciful. We cannot identify the source of this theory.

§47. The text has Vortigerus for Vortimerus: "Iste Vortigerus inito bello contra Saxones." See Geoffrey of Monmouth. Book VI., Chap. 13.

§49. The Genorem of our text is said by Archbishop Usher to be the village of "Genoren on the Wye." The Mountain of Cloart ("Cloaria" in Geoffrey) cannot be identified. The Dance of the Giants is Stonehenge; the Mountain of Amber is Amesbury; Kyldarne is Killarney. The story of the removal of the stones by Aurelius Ambrosius acting upon the advice of Merlin is told at some length by Geoffrey in his eighth book, Chap. 10. Higden says that the origin of Stonehenge is unknown.

§51. Our text seems to say that Arthur died at Menevia, in the year 542. The scribe has expressed himself badly or misunderstood his authority. Arthur died at Glastonbury. The person who died at Menevia [St. David's] at that time was "the most pious Archbishop of the Legions, David." See Geoffrey, Book XI. Chap. 3.

"Osland" in the list of Arthur's conquests we suppose to stand for Ostland = Esthonia, called Estland (Eastland) by the Anglo-Saxons. Its people were formerly called Osti; "Ost" or "Oost" is the Low German form of East. Geoffrey of Monmouth does not mention "Osland" in his list of Arthur's conquests, but he includes "Godland" and Iceland.

§55. "For that reason Bishop Wilfrid first taught the art of fishing." The use of "ideo" (if that be the word intended—it is minute and abbreviated) implies that Wilfrid taught fishing as a result of the famine, showing men how to obtain food. Henry of Huntingdon describes the fishing and its results very fully, but does not make it an effect of the famine. (Henry of Huntingdon. Book III., p. 108. Bohn's edition.).

§64. "a king of the Danes called Akal." The accounts of these battles are very various and much detail is given and many names, *e.g.*, in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; but no King or Chief "Akal" is there. The Danish Chiefs are called "Consuls" in Henry of Huntingdon, as they are here. No such Norse or Danish name as Akal is known.

§66. The phrase "lignum Domini" or "dominicum," according to Du Cange means simply "a Cross"; but Pope Martin sent to King Alfred "a large piece of the holy Cross upon which the Son of God was crucified." (Roger of Hoveden, Vol. I., p. 53. Bohn's edition.).

§71. Our text has Hilinen—miswritten for Hibernienses. The scribe has left his b incomplete and omitted his upward curl for the er. He had not much room. "Nothos" means bastards, illegitimates or mongrels. Cp. "degeneres" in the next paragraph.

§77. "Quem tria comitabantur: predatio, combustio, et occisio, etc."

This is apparently paraphrased from Higden, Book VI.: "quos semper tres sequebantur comites, prædatio, combustio, occisio." But the picturesque passage which follows is not in Higden.

"Contra Dacos ex 310 hidis."

The text has 10,310 in Arabic numerals and as usual the number in Roman numerals in the margin, —here the marginal number is written "x, cccx." It is evident that the scribe has written the number 10 in the text instead of the preposition "ex," no doubt from dictation. History says that one ship had to be supplied by every 300 hides.

The name of Ethelred is inconsistently Latinised as Alredus, Adalredus, and Edelredus. The same thing will be noticed frequently elsewhere in the list of Saxon kings.

§80. "viam in Marisco." Canute made a road in the Fens? We cannot identify the source of this tradition.

§80a. St. Edward's prophecy. The prophecy is given in a much shorter form than this by William of Malmesbury, Book II., Chap. 13, p. 252, Bohn's edition. He also has the curious use of "jugerum," acre, as a measure of distance: "being carried the space of three acres from the trunk." Perhaps "furlongs" might be adopted in the translation. Higden gives a short version of the story. John of Trevisa translates "tria jugera" by "thre teme lengthe" and another translation of about the same date by "a great space."

§83. "a crumb of bread being his slayer." "Jugulator," a murderer, is base Latin.

§85. "post inquisitionem Anglie," etc. This difficult passage seems to refer to the similar "enquiry" made by Canute, the word "memoria" being used in the sense of "historical records." "Ablata ex memoria Danorum" would be literally "[an enquiry] taken out of the records of the Danes."

§86. "peregrinatio Jeresolimitana." This means "the pilgrimage to Jerusalem," and the First Crusade is sometimes so described as it was more in the nature of a general emigration towards Jerusalem than a military enterprise: "The Welshman left his hunting; the Scot his fellowship with the lice; the Dane his drinking-party; the Norwegian his raw fish. Lands were deserted of their husbandmen; houses of their inhabitants; even whole cities migrated." William of Malmesbury. Book IV. Chap. 2. Roger of Hoveden calls it a "pilgrimage of the nations."

The date of the consecration of Henry Bishop of Ely is left blank in the text.

§87. The text has here most curiously "exulavit Robertum debilem" "he banished Robert the Feeble" for "Robertum de Beleme," Earl of Shrewsbury. This is repeated in the next paragraph, and supports the supposition that the scribe was writing from dictation.

§88. The oath was taken by the Great Council on behalf of Matilda, the Empress, and her son (Henry II.); our text seems to mean literally "the oath which the sons of the King or of the Empress had taken"; Henry I. had no sons living.

§90. These are leonine verses, with internal rime, like those on Prince Llewellyn in §94. They are taken from Higden, Book VII., but our text has "reicis" for Higden's "deicis."

Trevisa translates:

> "Crist, the theof of thy chalis is Calux his pray:
> For schort metal thou throwest hym down that took the metal of the Cross."
> (Rolls edition. Vol. VIII., p. 168.)

The reference is to the raising of Richard's ransom, when even the sacred vessels in the Churches were distrained upon. Calux is Chaluz where Richard received his mortal wound.

As to the authorship Higden only says: "Unde quidam metricus sic ait."

§92. Our text has "fallaciis irrititus" for "irretitus," ensnared.

§94. "Castrum defluit, de novo fundavit," etc. The scribe has written "defluit" for "de Flint." The whole passage from "perfidus David Wallensis" to "causa malorum" is taken from "Higden" word for word (loc. cit.).

Again the words from "nocte Sancte Margarete" to "ad x s vendebatur" are from the same source; and those from "rex adveniens" to "quieverunt Wallenses." The next words in Higden are given by the scribe in §97, but he expands and moralises upon the facts in his own way and dates the change in Welsh manners from the days of Henry IV.

§95. "the Dauphin of Vienne." Dauphin was an old feudal title borne only by the counts and dauphins of Vienne (on the Rhone), and of Auvergne, and, from 1364, by the eldest sons of the Kings of France.

§94. Leonine verses on Llewellyn. These lines are in the same style as the long "Song of the Scottish Wars" of Edward I. attributed to William Burdon, Prior of Blythe, Notts.—printed by Wright in his "Political Songs" (Camden Society, 1839). The fourth line of each tetrastich is, in this poem, a quotation "from some poet then popular, and often from a classic writer." But in our poem all the lines are hexameters whereas in "Scottish Wars" the first three lines are in the usual accentual riming metre of seven feet (like the old song "Pop goes the Weasel"); the last is a hexameter or pentameter.

> "Praedicantur undique frandes infidorum,
> Qui molestant Angliam viribus armorum;
> Franci, Scoti, Wallici, potestatem quorum
> Conprimat omnipotens qui continet alta polorum."

These lines also have no internal rime as ours have.

Our version is from Higden, Book VII., (Rolls edition. Vol. VIII., p. 268.) but Higden has "gemma coaevorum" not "ottenonorum," in the third line; the reading "faex Trojanorum" is in one of 4 Mss.; the others have "rex" not "faex"; and the last two lines of our version—"Per sanctum David, etc."—are not in Higden; they are either from some other source or added by our scribe himself. These last two lines are not clear and a relative must be supplied.

The Venedi are the North Welsh. The Otteni are a British nation, apparently the Ottadini of Richard of Cirencester, who formerly lived along the eastern coast of Britain from the Wall as far as the Firth of Forth.

As to the authorship of the verses Higden says only that they were made by two monks "duo religiosi"—one Welsh and one English. (loc. cit.)

§97. "Hinc si queratur, etc." This passage is not quite clear. The general sense is easy to seize, but the construction is confused. We supply "it may be replied" and give a very free translation. Our scribe has misquoted his Juvenal (cantat for cantabit) and so spoils the verse. A comparative is understood (?) before "quam solito."

Higden's words, of which our version is a sort of paraphrase, are as follows: "more Anglorum pæne victitant; thesauros congregant; rerum damna formidant."

§99. "Bladea" has been written in error for "blado," abl. of "bladum" = leaf. The writer has had the following word "rubea" in his mind.

§103. The words "verus coens" are written pretty plainly, but we do not know what "coens" can be. The general sense of the passage is clear enough.

We have given the pedigree of the Mortimers in an amended form. The scribe has been obliged to run it horizontally and it is hard to follow. He makes the second Earl of March Edmund, whereas he was Roger, like the first.

The person here called Gladunddny is Gwladys Ddu, or the Dark, daughter of Llewellyn, who married, first, Reginald de Braose, and, second, Ralph Mortimer, fifth Lord of Wigmore (d. 1282), by whom she was mother of Roger, 6th Lord. Through this marriage the house of Mortimer became, after 1283, the legitimate representatives of the old line of Gwynedd.

In our text the family of the Mortimers is connected by a red line with that of Philippa, Queen of Portugal, daughter of John, Duke of Lancaster, as though descended from her son Edward. This is evidently a mistake.